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CHINA WAR.

A NEW RECONCILIATION PLAN.

Shanghai, July 28.

According to a Hankow telegram General Feng Yu-hsiang, Hsu Chien and H. H. Kung, have made a joint proposal for the reconciliation of the Nanking and Hankow parties. The terms suggested are: 1. To abolish the Nanking Nationalist Government and in its stead there should be formed a Nanking Branch of the Central Political Council. 2. A Conference of the Nanking and Hankow leaders should be held in Kaifeng in which the outstanding disputes between the two parties should be adjusted. 3. Anhwei should be evacuated by both armies. 4. Both armies should carry through the Northern Expedition and on the capture of Peking, a General Nationalist Conference should be called for the formation of a unified Government.

The Hankow party rejected the proposed terms, especially the Kaifeng conference. Their conditions are: 1. To abolish the Nanking Government. 2. To cancel the orders formerly issued for the arrest of the Nanking leaders. 3. Nanking and Kaifeng should send delegations to Hankow to take up outstanding questions.

Hankow is sending the 2nd and 4th armies down river to join in the military campaign against Nanking. It is understood that these forces will advance through eastern Kiangsi to attack Chekiang. Wang Ching-wei told a press correspondent that he is going to Kiangsi shortly to inspect the military situation there. If Nanking attacks Kiukiang, Mr. Wang says, Hankow will immediately reply with a counter-attack.

Nanking reports state that Feng Yu-hsiang, Lu Chung-lin and Chang Chi-kiang have wired to Nanking reporting their assumption of office and commissioners of the Nanking Military Council.

The Nanking Political Council has appointed Generals Yen Shih-shan, Chang Chi, Nan Kwai-ching, Tung Kwan-hsen, Ma Yui, Chang Li-sang, Ting Wei-fan, Li Shichang, Chu Tai-fu as Commissioners of the Shansi branch of the Political Council.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

BORODIN LEAVES.

Special Train for China's Dictator.

Shanghai, July 28.

A Hankow message dated July 27, says that Borodin left that afternoon for Russia, via Chengchow, Shensi and Uрга. His special train, which had been standing by for thirty-six hours, was laden with motor cars and was plentifully provisioned for a lengthy journey.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

A PIONEER TOBACCO PLANTER.

Amsterdam, July 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Jacobus Nienhuys, aged 91, a pioneer tobacco planter of the Dutch Indies.—Reuter.

[Mr. Nienhuys, pioneer of one of the most flourishing cultures in the Dutch East Indies, started for the D.E.I. at the age of twenty-three. Native labour was proved a disappointment, and success only came when he recruited Chinese in Penang. In 1869, the Deli Co. was founded. Mr. Nienhuys personally directed affairs in Deli until 1871, when he returned to Holland. He still remained, however, a Director of the Deli Co.]

RUSSIAN OIL.

GENERAL BOYCOTT CONSIDERED REMOTE.

London, July 28.

Interesting sidelights in connection with the conflict in the oil world are revealed by a Financial News contributor who expresses the opinion that there is a possibility that the oil companies will unanimously decide that a boycott of Russian oil is remote. Even in England there are exceptions to the majority of the companies which agree with Sir Henri Deterding's attitude.

The article points out that the position elsewhere in Europe is even more marked. For instance the French and Italian navies depend on cheap Russian oil fuel. It concludes by saying that factually the expropriation of American interests into the Russian oil trade are very unfortunate. Not only are they arousing the Royal Dutch Company but offer direct encouragement to any attempts that may be made in Mexico to confiscate oil properties.—Reuter.

Probable Conference.

New York, July 28.

Mr. Herbert Pratt, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is sailing on the 29th ostensibly for a holiday in Scotland but it is suggested that an oil conference in London is probable between Mr. Pratt, Sir Henri Deterding, Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior and Mr. Walter Teagle.—Reuter's American Service.

Formidable Weapon.

Batavia, July 28.

Pleading for a boycott of Russian oil Mr. Oppenheim, representative of the Royal Dutch Company, in an interview said that American oil interests support of the Soviet Government by entering into important contracts would enable Russia to use its most important resources as a formidable weapon against civilisation.—Reuter.

PACIFIC RELATIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF BASES.

Honolulu, July 28.

At the Pacific Relations Conference the Australian delegate, Mr. Eggleston suggested the destruction of all naval bases in or near the Pacific. He believed that in that way the peace of the Pacific would be assured. "Naval engagements between nations with bases 3,000 miles apart would be practically impossible."—Reuter.

USEFUL CHARITY.

AMERICAN DONATION TO SORROWING MOTHERS.

Paris, July 28.

La Matin publishes a despatch from New York which states that the ex-Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, announced at a fete in New York that a cheque for G\$31,251 had been sent to M. Poincare for the mothers of the lost aviators Nungesser and Coll.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMPEROR.

TO ATTEND NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Tokio, July 28.

The Emperor has left for the Bonins aboard the battleship Yamashiro to attend the naval manoeuvres. He will be absent for a fortnight.—Reuter.

STEEL AND MOTORS.

AN INTERESTING NEW YORK REPORT.

New York, July 28.

A direct community of interests between the United States Steel Corporation and General Motors Corporation, America's two largest industrial units, are anticipated in today's New York papers on the basis of a report that M. Dupont and M. Denemour's interests, which already dominate the General Motors Corporation, have been quietly buying heavily United States Steel common shares. Their holdings acquired during a few weeks are alone placed at approximately 114,000 shares.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINA'S CHAOS.

PROTECTION ALL THE FOREIGNER NEEDS.

Shanghai, July 28.

Addressing the Rotary Club this afternoon, the American Congressman Dyer said what all foreigners wanted in China was the same protection of life and property that Chinese received in foreign countries. If China was unable to give that protection, their respective governments must provide it. No country nowadays could live unto itself alone.—Reuter.

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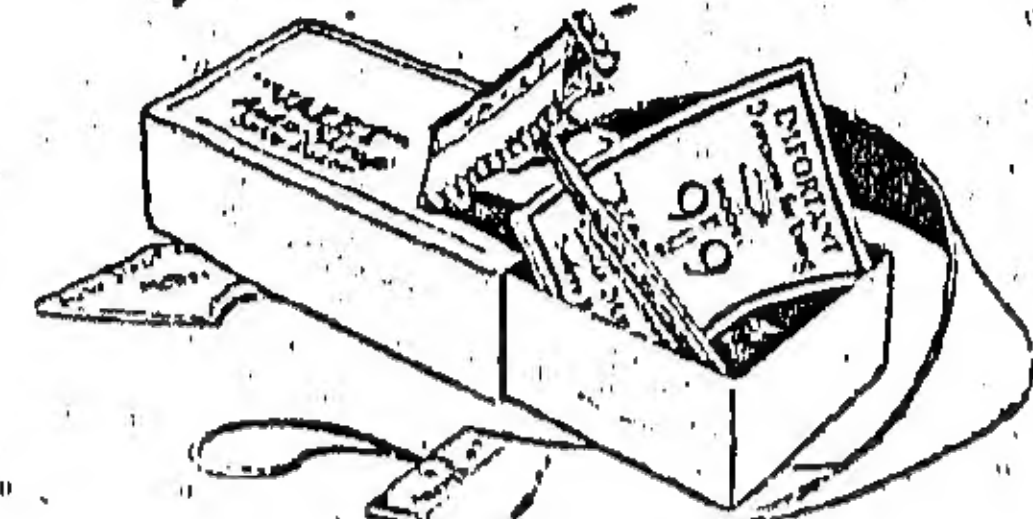


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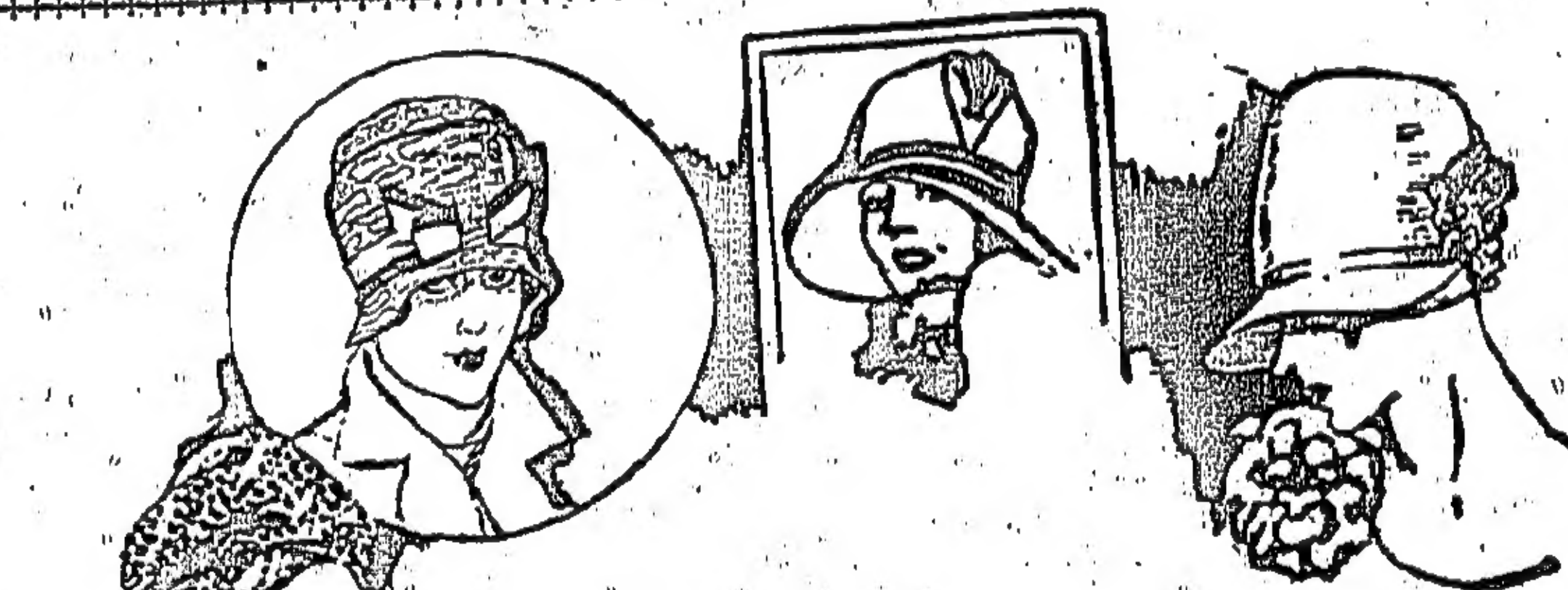
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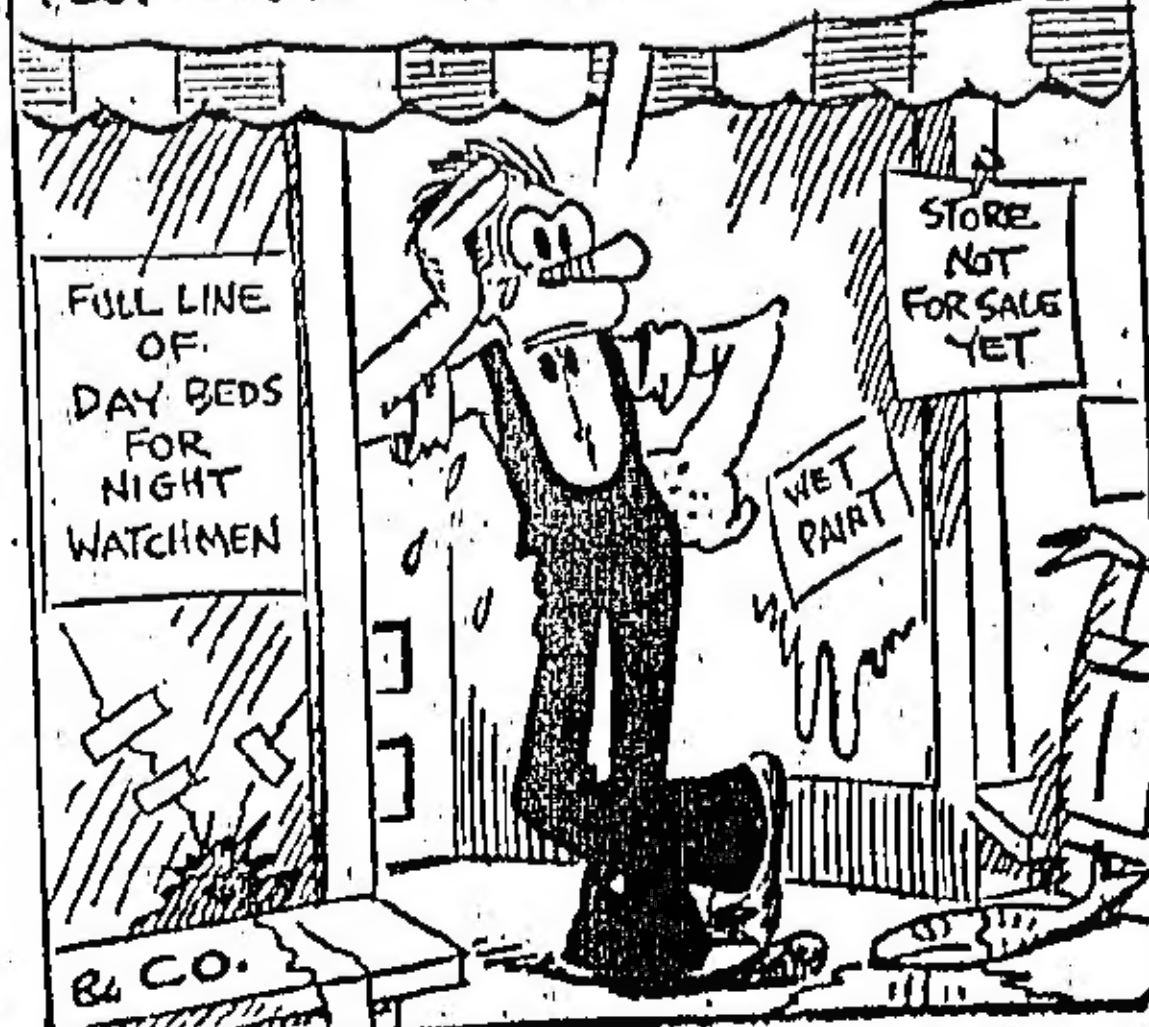
often leads to extreme weakness, even consumption. SCOTT'S Emulsion builds the body, enriches the blood, aids digestion and leads to increased weight and better health. Ask for

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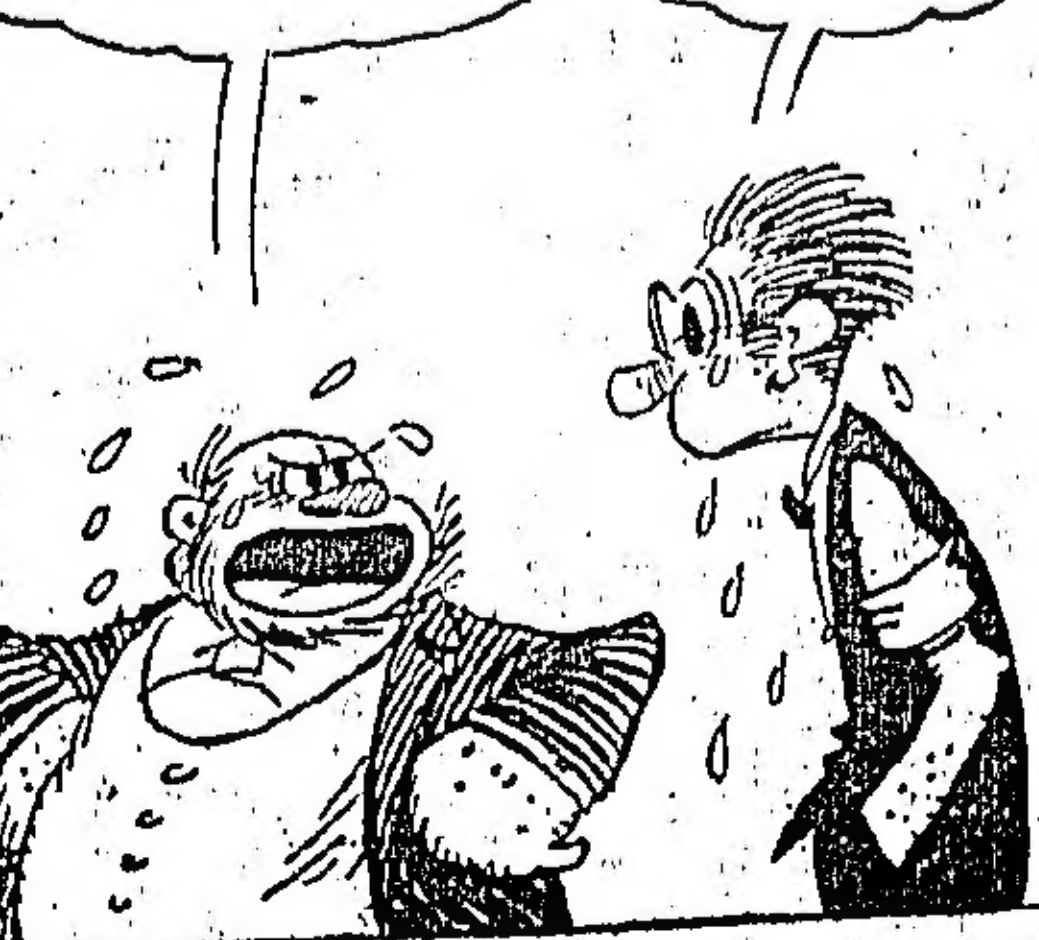
SOME PEOPLE ARE LUCKY AND SOME PEOPLE ARE LIKE ME!



CHEER UP, SAM! YA LOOK AS BLUE AS A BLACK MARIA!



GREAT CATFISH! WHEN DID ALL THIS HAPPEN?



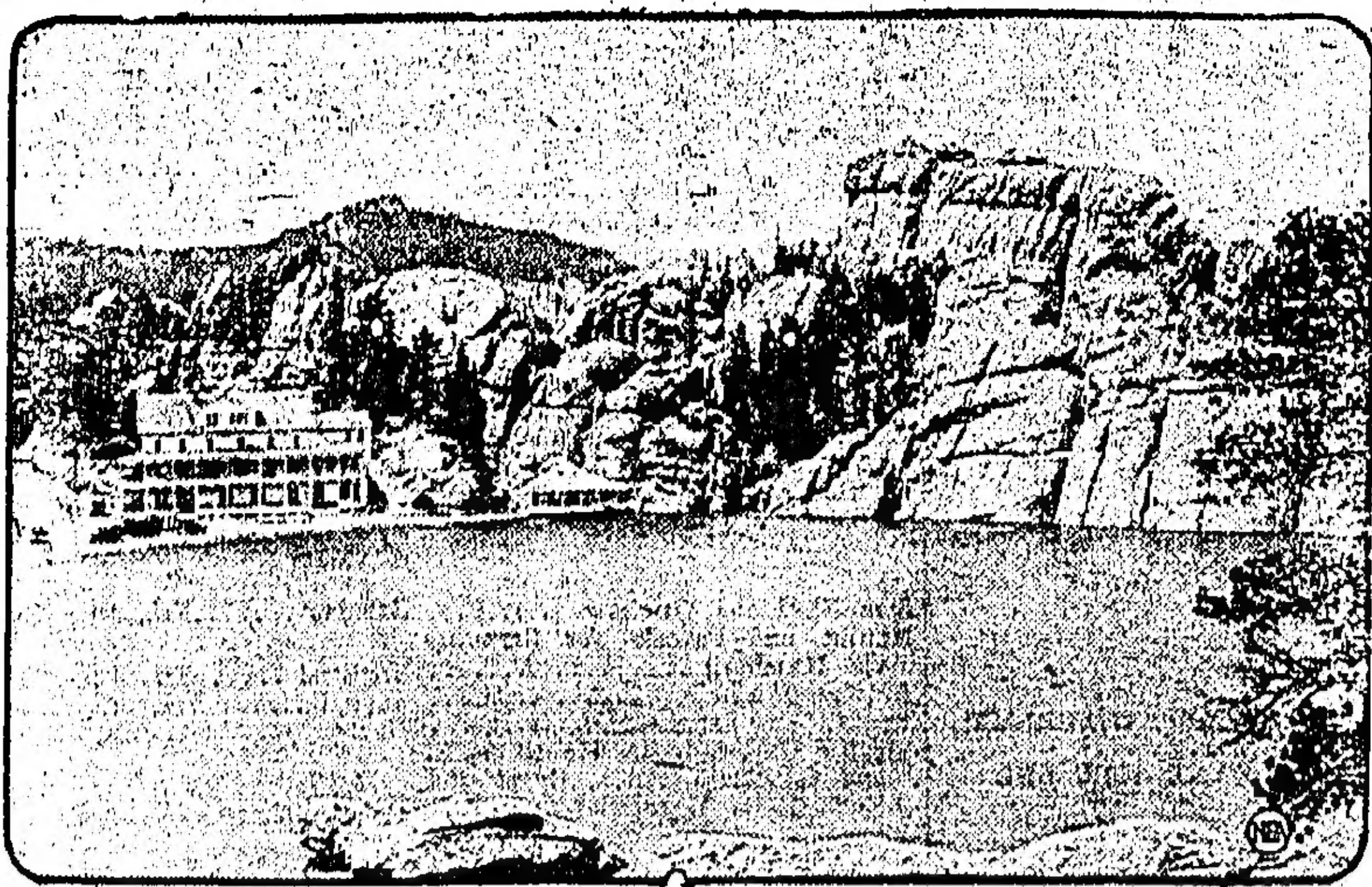
OH, THREE YEARS AGO—

BUT I JUST NOW THOUGHT OF IT!



A Swell Memory

By Small



THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.—Sylvan lake, about ten miles north of the summer White House in the heart of the Black Hills, where President and Mrs. Coolidge have been spending a long holiday amid scenes of the real "wild and woolly" West.



AN ELOPEMENT.—The marriage of Mrs. Isabel Keyes Burch of New York, daughter of the late Bishop Burch, and Captain Arnaldo Marson, Italian war ace, followed their elopement from New York to San Francisco. They were arrested, but charges of violating the Mann act were dropped when they were married.



AFTER EIGHT YEARS UNDER THE SEA.—The stern of the Vorn Molke, one of the German cruisers scuttled in Scapa Flow in June, 1919, photographed shortly after it appeared above the surface. The propellers are hardly recognizable under their coating of seaweed. (Times copyright).



HEADS ROTARIANS.—Mr. Arthur H. Sapp, of Huntington, Indiana, new president of the International Rotary. His election was the outstanding feature of the annual Rotarian foregathering at Ostend, Belgium.



A LENIENT VIEW.—When Rev. Henry Lewis, rector of an Ann Arbor, Michigan Episcopal church suggested that the church consider whether or not "unmarried unions" should be certified by the church, he stirred a storm of discussion at the recent Episcopal congress in San Francisco.

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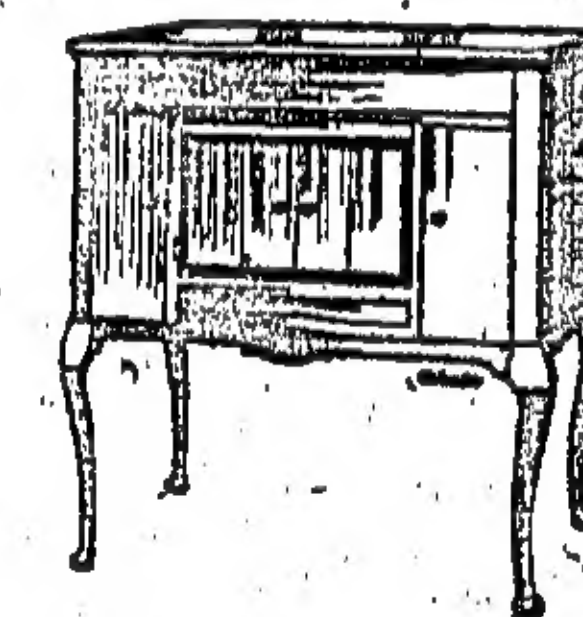
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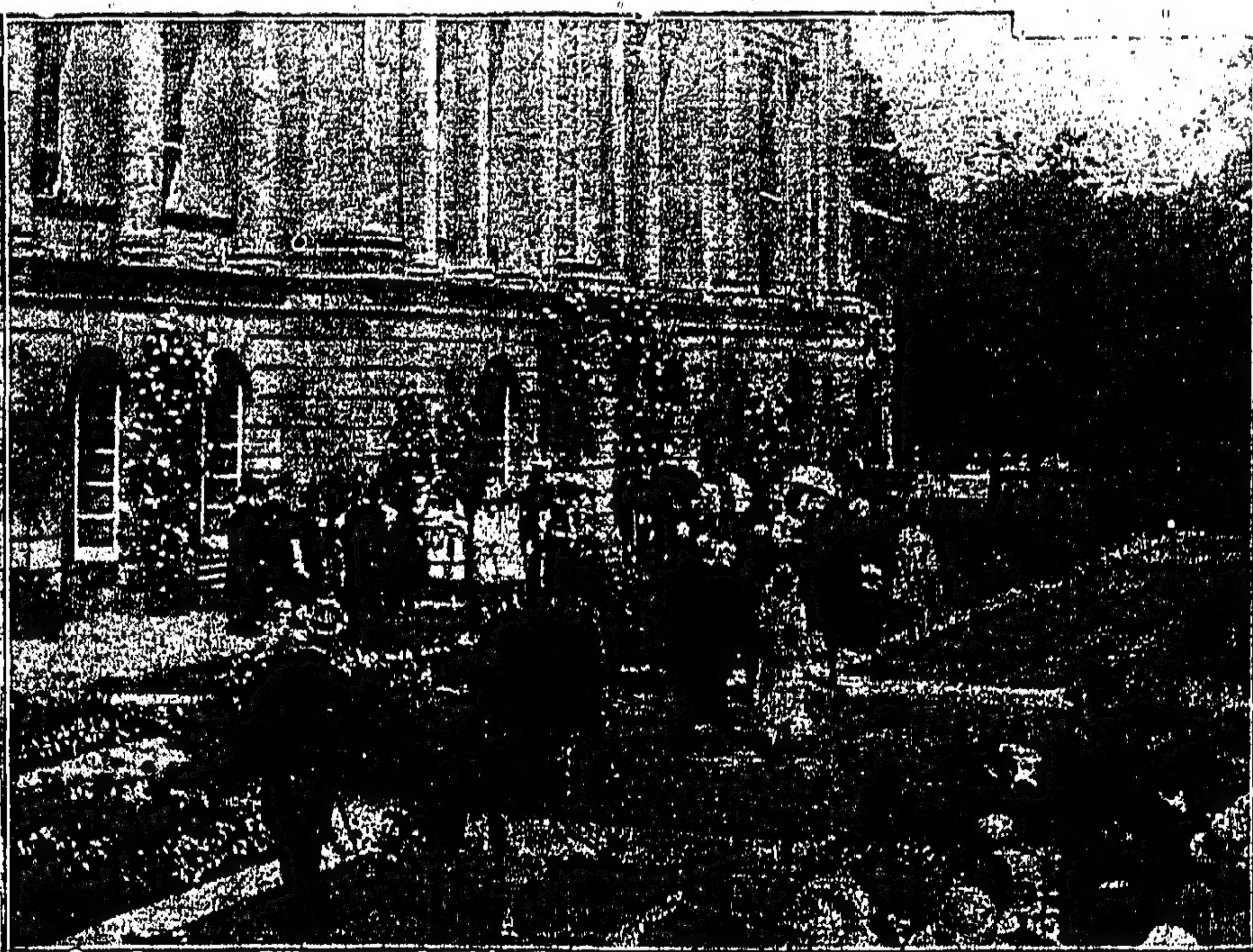
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THE QUEEN AT STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Queen Mary visited Stowe School, Buckinghamshire, and laid the foundation-stone of the new Chapel, which is to be erected to the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer. Before the ceremony a number of the guests were presented to the Queen in the gardens outside the house of the Headmaster. Our photograph shows the Queen and the guests in the gardens. (Times copyright).



ASSASSIN OF MINISTER.—This is the young man who started all the trouble between the Soviet and Poland by assassinating M. Volkoff, the Soviet minister to Warsaw. His name is Boris Kowderda, and he is shown here under arrest. Moscow got angry because the Poles punished Kowderda with only an indeterminate prison sentence, and the League of Nations had to intervene to prevent possible trouble.

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TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AT CHEKIANG.HANGCHOW INSTITUTION'S
WORK.

DEPARTMENTS EXPANDED.

The industrial world of Chekiang province, particularly silk weaving, owes much of its prosperity in recent years to the Chekiang Technical College, Hangchow, the provincial capital. This institution was first founded in 1910 in Pakwasze Temple, Puchangshiang, under the name of Chekiang Middle Technical School. From the very beginning the authorities of the school paid special attention to the development of the silk weaving industry in the province. With this object in view special courses in mechanical engineering and dyeing and weaving were introduced. Both students and apprentices were enlisted. In May, 1912, a machine-weaving institute attached to the school was established in order to teach hand weavers the use of weaving machines. Two classes of the school were graduated in 1915, and the graduates were either assigned to various factories in the country for service, or sent abroad to pursue further studies. The school was gradually expanded and new courses added from time to time. As the number of students grew with the expansion of the institution, the school buildings were found to be inadequate and in July, 1918, the premises of the defunct Law School at Taomachiang were secured for the preparatory department of the school. In the meantime, the school had obtained a large endowment fund and was thereby enabled to establish a number of workshops and buy necessary equipment. An electric mechanical department was added in the latter half of 1919, and in July, 1920, the institution was re-organized to become the present Chekiang Technical College. The annual budget of the institution steadily grew to \$121,561.00 in 1925.

The Departments.

The college is now divided into several departments, including the electrical, mechanical, practical chemistry, and dyeing and weaving. While the students and apprentices are taught all general courses, each class is required to do practice work in the workshops for over 1,000 hours a year.

The workshops belong to five different departments. In the Mechanical Department, there are four workshops, a carpentry shop, a foundry, a smelting workshop and a machinery repairing workshop. In the Dyeing and Weaving Department, there are nine workshops, namely, (1) power-weaving, (2) silk twisting, (3) designing, (4) No. 1 hand-weaving, (5) hand-weaving preparatory, (6) No. 2 hand-weaving, (7) No. 3 hand-weaving, (8) hand-power silk yarn spinning and (9) dyeing. The Practical Chemistry Department has six workshops, namely, (1) general analysis, (2) industrial analysis, (3) chemical composing, (4) leather tanning, (5) paper manufacturing and (6) tallow or soap manufacturing. The Electric Mechanical Department has only one workshop, equipped with all necessary apparatus. The Power Station forms a separate department and is composed of four sections, namely, (1) No. 1 power room, equipped with one 60 h.p. steam engine and two 20 h.p. dynamos; (2) No. 2 power room, equipped with a 32 h.p. gas engine; (3) No. 1 boiler room, equipped with two boilers for the use of No. 1 power room; and (4) No. 2 boiler room, equipped with a smaller boiler for the exclusive use of the dyeing workshop.

Complete Equipment.

Of the workshops mentioned above, those of the Dyeing and

TSINGTAO'S TAILOR
SHOPS.WHERE PEOPLE ARE WELL
DRESSED.

The Tsingtao public is, as a rule, better dressed than people in other parts of China with the possible exception of Shanghai. Consequently, the tailors in the port are well patronized.

There are over 100 Chinese tailor shops, each employing from a dozen to over 20 hands. The proprietors of these shops are natives of Shanghai province, the names of the districts from which they come being generally designated on their sign boards. The monthly wages of the men vary according to individual skill from \$10 to \$14, with free board. The daily working period lasts from early morning to sunset. From October to February, the tailors also work in night shifts from seven or eight o'clock till midnight. For this extra work, a 50 per cent increase of pay is allowed. In case the wage is \$10 a month, \$15 would be given during these four months. The night shifts are necessary because during the winter season the day is shorter and work is more pressing.

The food provided by the shops for the tailors consists of wheat flour cakes, noodle and unleavened bread with vegetable dishes, meat and fish being occasionally served. Most of the tailors live with their families in one or two rooms in some back streets, rented for a dollar or so per month. The tailor's wives also work for the shops in their own homes, doing such simple sewing or stitching work. They are paid on a piece basis, the average daily earnings of an adult woman being about 20 cents.

The tailors' shops are patronized principally by the middle and the upper classes. The poorer classes obtain their clothing from the second hand or ready made clothing shops, of which several are operating in the port. There are several Japanese tailors shops making foreign style dress, patronized chiefly by the Japanese residents there. The well-known kimono, however, are made mostly by the Japanese housewives and sometimes by another special class of Japanese tailor shops.

Weaving Department are most completely equipped, having different kinds of looms for weaving various silk fabrics, silk twisting machines, doubling machines, winding machines, warping machines and wool winders, and all kinds of chemical and other dyestuffs. The silk weaving industry of Chekiang province is more fully developed than other industrial districts come next in prosperity, both owing their impetus to the Chekiang Technical College. Since its establishment 17 years ago, about one thousand students and apprentices of this institution have been graduated to supply the urgent need of technical experts in the industrial world. Consequently, large silk weaving factories, equipped with modern machinery, have sprung up one after another in Hangchow and other silk-producing centres of the province. The impetus is even extended to the individual weavers who have learned to improve their products and methods of production. The bulk of the output of the Wu Lin Ironworks, Hangchow Ironworks and other ironworks consists of silk spinning and weaving machines for supplying the growing need of the silk spinning and weaving factories (the Wu Lin Ironworks temporarily suspended operations some time ago owing to the suspension of a number of silk weaving factories as a result of labour trouble, but it is expected to resume work as soon as the situation is restored to normal).—Chinese Economic Bulletin.

TWENTY MASSACRED
VILLAGES.MYSTERY OF THE NEW
FOREST.

TO MAKE HUNTING GROUND.

When Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in the House of Lords proposes that the New Forest be placed in the hands of the Office of Works and the district dedicated as a National Park, he will be trying to end a forest administration which has existed continuously for 900 years.

Originally an ancient forest known as Ytene, it became a "new" forest when William the Conqueror turned the district into a hunting preserve, and it was in connexion with this afforestation that occurred the most perplexing mystery in history, and which has never been fully explained.

It concerns the statement of the annals of the 12th century that the King when he formed the forest reduced a flourishing district to ruin, massacred the inhabitants, and destroyed churches. Historians and writers have disputed this on the ground that the soil of the forest is so poor that crops will not grow and no traces of churches or buildings have been discovered.

Domesday Record.

Evidence of the state of the forest in its early days is contained in the Domesday Book, and this confirms the statement of the early chroniclers. From records compiled in Edward the Confessor's reign there were villages all along the outer borders of the forest, and they generally were situated near streams and on soil known geologically as the Heaton and Bagshot Beds.

Down the River Avon from Fording-bridge to Christchurch there was a village to every mile. Other villages were on hand running through the middle towards Lyndhurst, others round Fritham and on the eastern border, and on a broad strip of land along the sea coast from Fawley to Boldre.

In 1065 Fawley, Minstead, and Lyndhurst were good-sized villages. The assessment of these forest villages was in ploughlands, and covered from 15,000 to 20,000 acres, more than half of which was ploughland. In the central forest there do not appear to have been any villages at any time on account of the dense woods and the unsuitability of the soil.

The records of Domesday show that 20 villages and a dozen hamlets of which all trace has been lost, with the ploughland, were taken into the new forest and turned into waste.

In one of the woods there is an unknown burial-ground, and an old woodman who lives near says the site has been traditionally known as such in his family for generations. It would be interesting in view of the doubts of the end of the 2,000 people who disappeared from the forest whether the opening of this burial ground would confirm the statement of the early chroniclers.

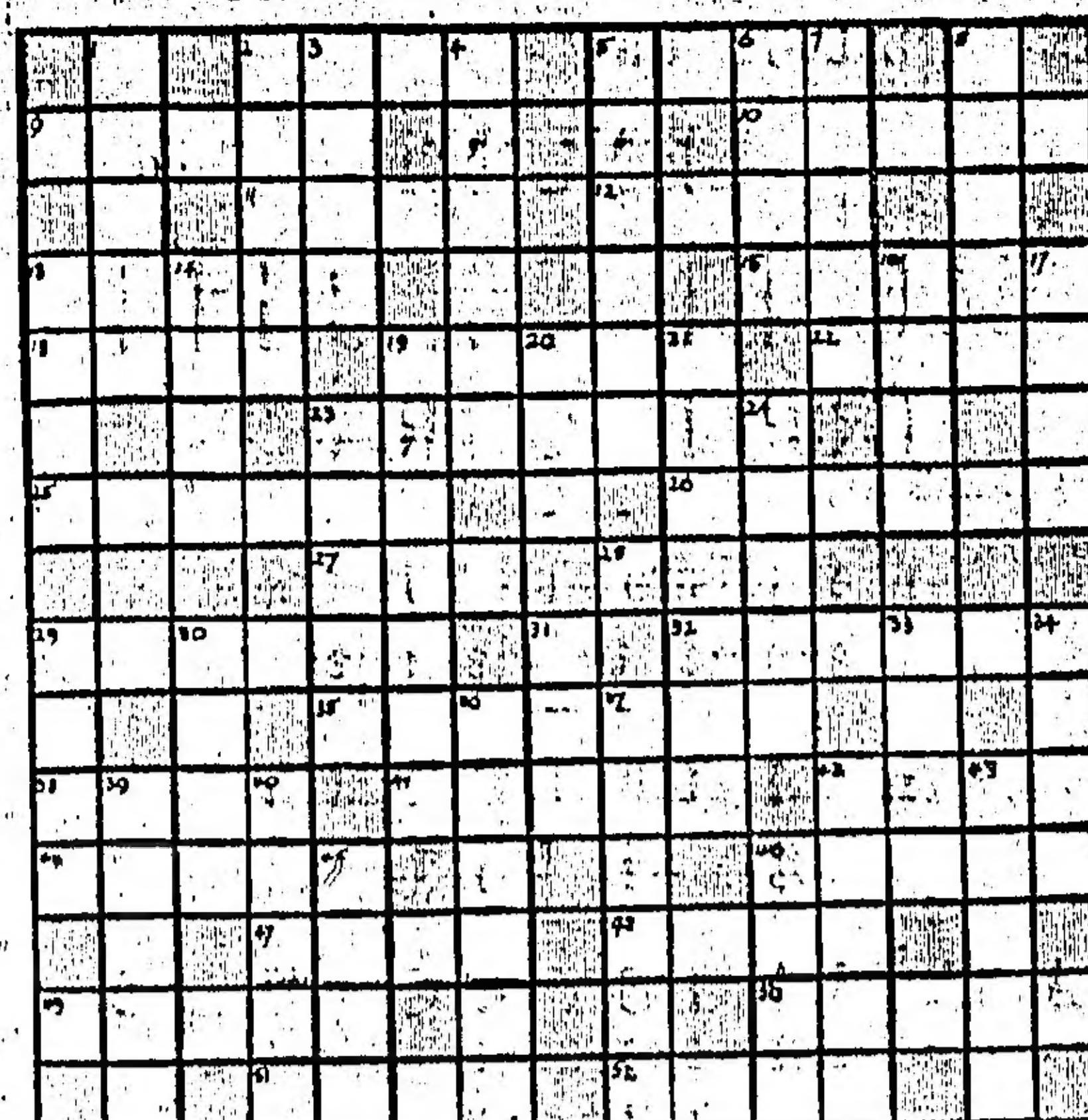
FILM SHOW IN COURT.

DIAMOND ROBBERS AS
ACTORS.

Paris: What is known as the Pink Diamond trial will take place at Beaulieu soon, when Leon Kauffer and Emile Sauter will be charged with stealing in October last from the Chantilly museum the 2,000,000 pink diamond known as the "Grand Coeur" and other gems, all of which have since been recovered.

A film was taken of the reconstitution of the burglary, and it is possible that this will be shown in court as part of the evidence, though this is not certain. Both men confessed, and actually took part in the reconstitution which was filmed, showing how they carried out the robbery.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



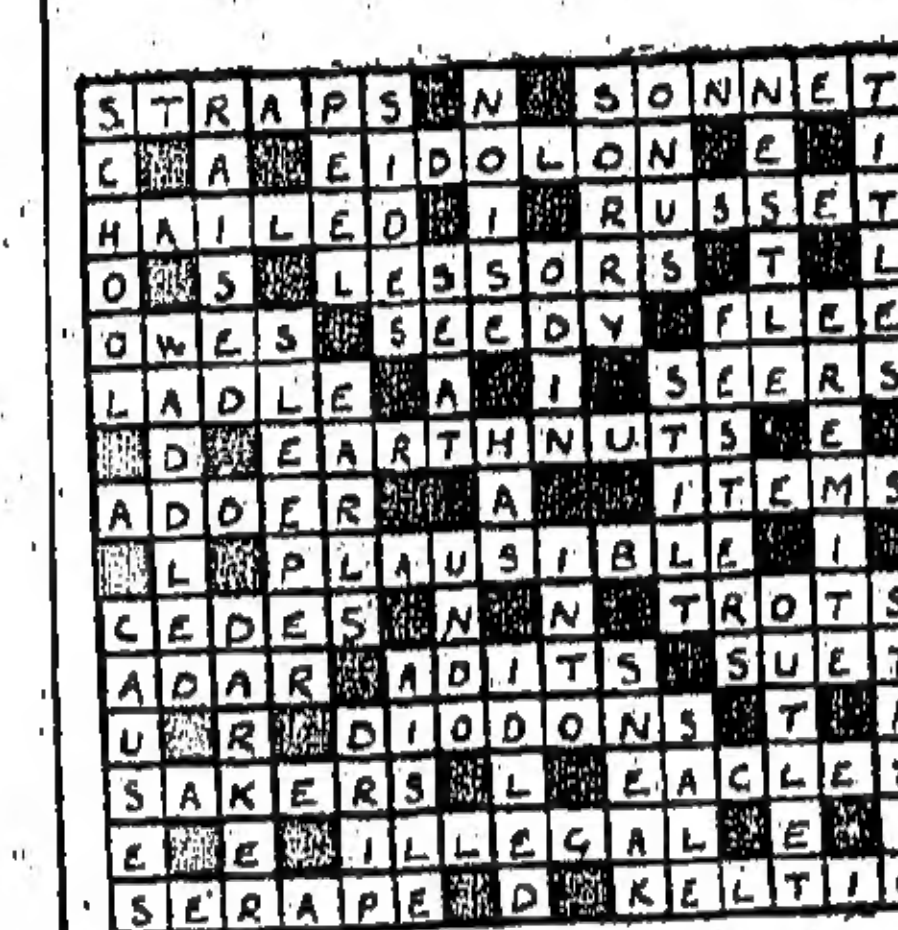
Across.

2. Greatest in number.
5. Host.
8. Table requisite.
10. Squeezes out.
11. Mixture.
12. Hoed.
13. Narrative.
15. A race in Britain.
18. Meals.
19. Garden tool.
22. Quantity.
23. Takes care of.
25. Worries.
27. Consumers.
28. Part of a circumference.
29. Portion of a play.
32. Spanish dance.
35. Domineering person.
36. More tasty.
38. Scrap.
41. Became erect.
42. Lubricates.
44. Lays hold of.
45. Book of maps.
47. Every.
48. Wealthy.
49. Strikes.
50. Becomes dizzy.
51. Out-house.
52. Animal.

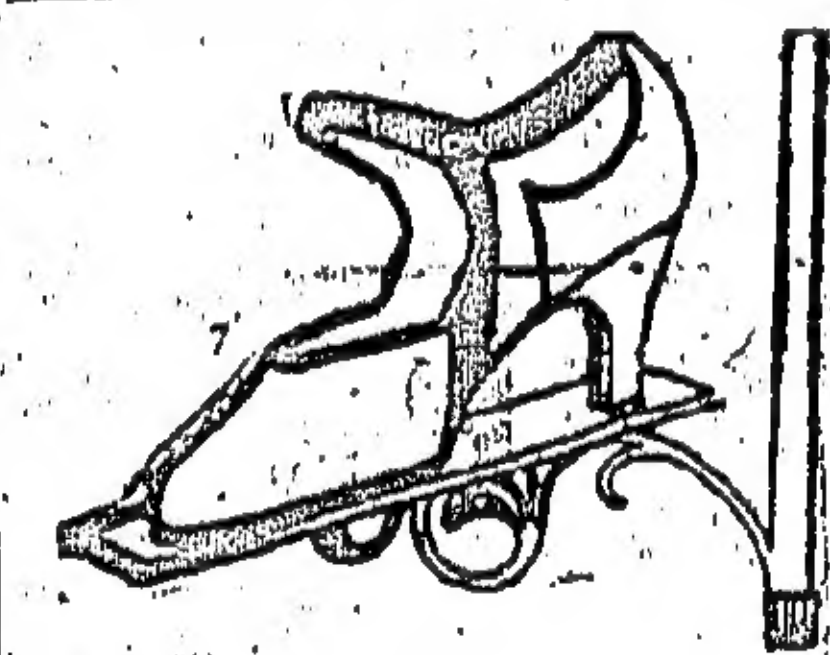
Down.

1. Malice.
3. Open tract.
4. The exception.
6. Forces.
7. Grate off.
9. Make fun of.
14. Joined together.
16. Movable structures.
17. Cease.
18. Grain.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

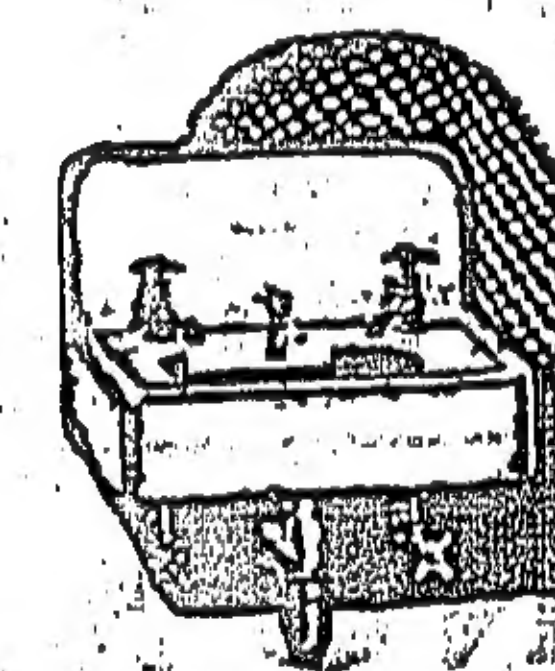


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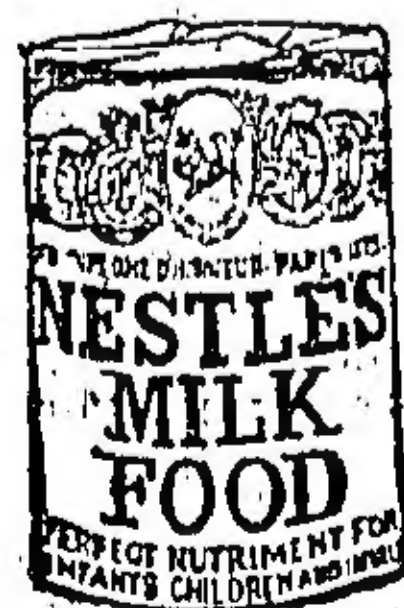
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



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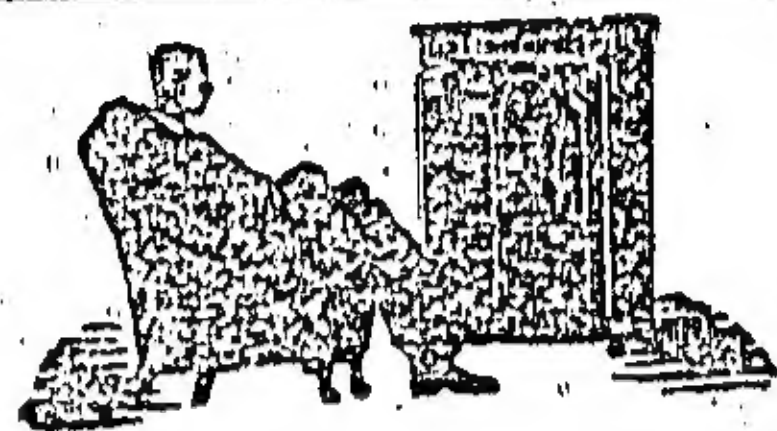
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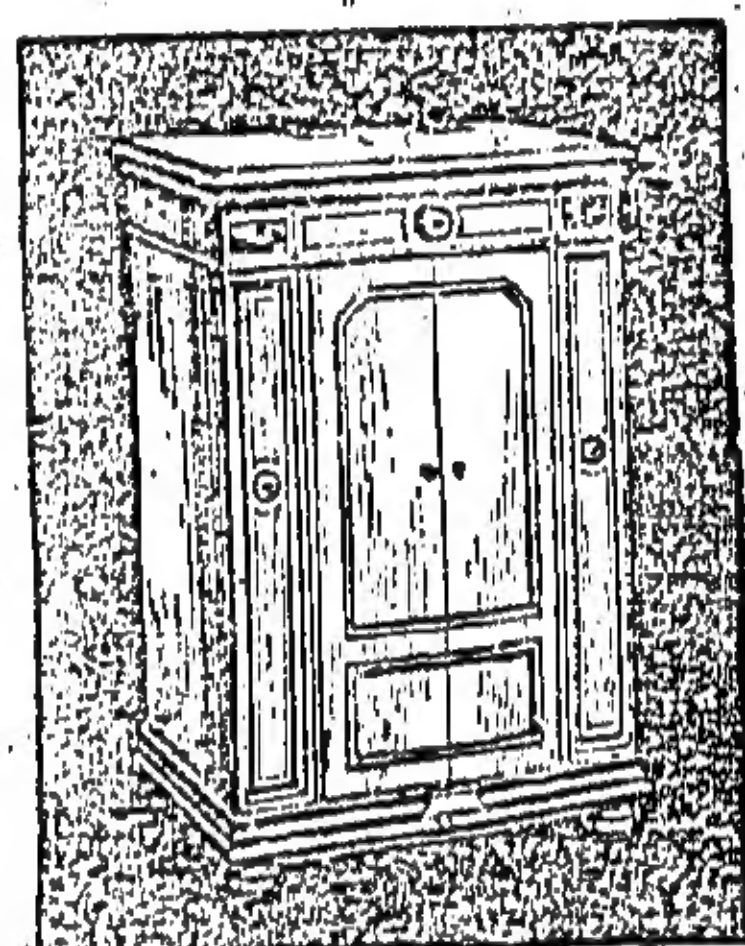
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Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinances Hongkong.Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central

THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott desire to thank all friends for the floral tributes and kind condolences in their recent bereavement.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1927.

LINES OF ARGUMENT.

Many will agree that the case brought by Mr. Lo in connexion with the "white line" area at the Post Office corner, in which he summoned a traffic constable for a simple form of assault, has established a very important principle. The policeman was fined for, apparently, "hustling" Mr. Lo when the latter strayed beyond the confines of the white lines, and it was brought out in the course of the trial that the police have no powers of arrest in the case of persons who do not keep to the prescribed area. However, this does not necessarily mean that anyone can walk wherever he likes in future, for there are such offences as deliberate obstruction, and disobedience to a policeman's instructions in the regulation of traffic. The case has definitely proved that instances in which pedestrians have been peremptorily pushed back on to the marked path amounted to an exceeding of their instructions by the police officers concerned. Yet we think that is all. The police told off to direct traffic should be given the power to see that their instructions are obeyed, and in such a matter there can hardly be any difference between a man who parks a car in the middle of a street and one who loiters within a prohibited zone. It is a case, however, for a summons, and not for forcible arrest, unless there is resistance. That, it appears to us, is the most sensible way of reading the rights of pedestrians in a public highway. It would be regrettable were the outcome of one man exceeding his duty to be a breakdown in the system of traffic regulation that is being built up, at great pains, by our police department.

So far as the "white line" area is concerned, we think there has been much really unfair criticism of the idea. Now that it has been in working for some time, it is easier to appreciate its benefits. An observer who contrasts the present flow of traffic at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road crossing with what it used to be before the advent of the white lines, will in all fairness have to agree that there has been a vast improvement since the new regulation was introduced. One of the curses of

modern transport, to the pedestrian's way of thinking, is the motor-car, and to the chauffeur one of the curses of traffic problems is the foot-passenger. That is because the average person on foot does not trouble to see that he is not a nuisance to vehicular traffic. The absence of wide pavements here obliges many people to encroach on the highway, which should correctly be reserved for vehicles. At street crossings, there is a marked tendency to wander wherever the mood directs, and in several cases of accidents it is not the car driver who is to blame. The white line system near the Post Office is designed to obviate much of this. The general mentality of a pedestrian, observable here, is a contempt for any traffic that does not actually menace his existence. Thus there is usually little effort to get out of the way of rikshas, so that the pullers have to swerve, often very sharply and suddenly, in order to avoid a collision with some thoughtless ambler on the highway. That was a common sight at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road junction prior to the advent of the white line system. The idea has been tested, and we do not think it has been found wanting. Most drivers of cars or pullers of rikshas will agree, we are sure, that they are less impeded nowadays by wandering ignoramuses. So it is to be hoped that, without undue vigour, the guardians of the law told off for the purpose, will continue to guide the straying pedestrian into the way that he should go.

Hongkong and Music.

Hongkong is going to be more than usually favoured in the matter of music during the coming few days by reason of the visits of M. Josef Borissoff, a famous violinist, M. Podolsky, a well-known pianist, and M. Benno Moisevitch, a pianist whose name is rightly world famous. We draw attention to this fact here because we have lively recollections of the discussions on whether Hongkong is musical which have often followed visits of great performers who were heard by but mere handfuls of people. The fairly recent visit of Jascha Heifetz saw a really big turn out of enthusiasts and we are hoping that although two of the recitalists of next week are to play in our now thoroughly discredited Theatre Royal there will be reasonable patronage extended. The Theatre Royal is a discouraging barn of a place and we ought to be thoroughly ashamed to ask visiting artists to go there. Hongkong is fairly large on the map of the Far East otherwise, but it is anything but a city of attraction for world-famous artists on tour. And in finding an explanation we have to take account of after-dinner lethargy, of inconvenient geography and of an unattractive and uncomfortable theatre. But in the week that is ahead we should like to see Hongkong get back a little of its lost prestige in the matter of patronising the arts. We can vouch for the merit of all the performers. At the Queen's, there will be Podolsky and Vera Mirova—two accomplished artists—and at the Theatre Royal there will, first of all, be Borissoff, a violinist who comes with a big American reputation, and Moisevitch, a man who for years has ranked among such men as Paderewski, Godowsky, and Paderewski and Hoffmann. He is unquestionably one of the world's greatest pianists, and his Chopin concert ought to be packed. We hope to see Hongkong rouse itself a little, even though it is mid-summer.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, July 28.

Paris	125.10
Brussels	34.92
Amsterdam	12.17
Stockholm	18.12
Copenhagen	18.12
Vienna	34.49
Helsingfors	192.65
London	2.7/16
Bucharest	795
Buenos Aires	47.69/64
Shanghai	2/63
Yokohama	1/11.7/32
New York	4.85 19/32
Geneva	25.21 1/2
Milan	89.25
Berlin	20.41 1/2
Oslo	18.50
Prague	163
Madrid	23.50
Rio	370
Athens	5.59/64
Bombay	1/5.27/82
Hongkong	1/11 1/2
Silver (spot and forward)	25 1/2

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

FIND EARTH WHERE GROWS NO WEED, AND YOU MAY FIND A HEART WHEREIN NO ERROR GROWS.—J. S. Knowles.

Yesterday's Health Return gave two cases of Enteric Fever, both Chinese.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers from home is due to arrive here on August 6th.

Vessels on the Wanchow run report that more bodies are being freed from the wreck of the Canton-Kongmoon tow, sunk in Monday's typhoon, the On Lee having sighted no fewer than 30.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 10 arrivals and 20 departures with Japanese vessels giving the highest return, with six and six respectively, there being three British arrivals and four British departures, leaving 76 vessels in harbour, British 30.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Oldenburg, President Madison, Rhexenor, Songbo, Glenamoy, Helenus, Kumsang, Lingnam, Laisang, Rangoon Maru, Canada Maru, Indo Maru, Borneo Maru and Vestland.

A Chinese coolie, living on the hillside at Sai Wan Ho, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries inflicted on him by four other coolies who assaulted him last night. The man stated to the police that the motive for the assault was probably revenge.

Three women and a man from the Tung Chung District, Lantau Island, have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. According to statements made to the police by the four persons, they were assaulted by a man named Chung Ying who was armed with a chopper and bamboo pole.

The famous French aviator, Pelletier d'Oisy, will, it is believed, be called upon shortly to organise a commercial aviation service in French Indo-China. "M. Varenne, the Governor of Indo-China," states d'Oisy, "is thinking of creating a service which will link up Hawaii, Saigon and Bangkok."

The attention of local firms is drawn to Volunteer Order No. 287 of 29th July, 1927, issued by the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. Firms in the past have accepted orders from members of the Corps which have not been backed by the Adjutant, but they are requested to note that under these conditions they have no claim on the Corps for payment out of public funds.

The Japanese boycott has been inaugurated in the Heung Shan district, states the Chinese press. Anti-Japanese societies have been formed by the students and the men of the labour unions, prohibiting the selling of Japanese products, while corps of pickets visited all the tow-boats which arrived in the villages. Within these few days much of the Japanese goods that came from Hongkong or Macau by various tow-boats has been confiscated by pickets. The report adds that Japanese goods could still be obtained in the market, but then most of the villagers dared not to buy them, fearing they might get into trouble with the pickets.

With reference to the case of a Chinese who was killed by another man with bare fists in the Yuet Tung boarding house, 151 Connaught Road Central, on Wednesday afternoon, the Chinese press states that the police are now making a thorough search for the other man, who ran away after the fight, leaving by the roof of the house. In connexion with this affair, several of the Chinese hotels and boarding-houses in the Central district have been visited by the police, while many premises in Wing Shing and Wing Kat streets, occupied by unfortunate Chinese women, have also been searched. So far no trace of the missing man has been found.

KILLED ON RAILWAY.

A SHATIN TRAGEDY.

On the railway track, five hundred yards east of Shatin Station, the body of a Chinese, badly crushed was discovered by the police yesterday. Later, the villagers identified the remains as those of a Chinese farmer living in an unnumbered matchbox at He Lung Chung, in the Shatin District. It is believed that the man was struck by the up-going Canton train.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WHITE LINES.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—The White Line case which was concluded to-day makes interesting reading and leaves much room for comment.

While I am obliged to agree that Mr. Lo was technically in the right there is something in his address that I disagree with. In your issue of to-day it states: "His (Mr. Lo's) grievance was that personal safety should not be considered at the expense of personal liberty, and no considerations of safety should outweigh the liberty of individuals."

As I personally do not see the efficacy of the system in Hongkong where the amount of traffic (again in my opinion only) does not warrant the introduction of a non-"jay-walking" scheme, I agree that Mr. Lo's generality could be well applied in the case under dispute. But if Mr. Lo were to be prohibited from entering an explosives factory with a cigarette in his mouth or a box of matches in his pocket, I feel sure he would be thankful that his personal liberty had been violated at the expense of his personal safety.

But returning to the White Line system. If the public is to have the choice of walking in an orderly procession between the lines or "jay-walking" deliberately all over the place, it reduces the idea to a farce. If a thing it worth trying it is worth trying well. So it seems to me that the only remedy lies in covering the area by Government regulations.

My personal objection to the scheme is that it guarantees no safety whatsoever as I am, in Hongkong, liable to be knocked down by any vehicle whether I meekly follow the line or follow my inclination.

The idea is successful in large cities because of the manner in which vehicular traffic is held up in common with pedestrian traffic. At any intersection in a large city, traffic proceeding north and south is arrested to allow of the crossing of west and east bound traffic and vice versa. But here in crossing from Jardine's to the Post Office I am liable to be knocked down by (a) tramcars travelling east and west (b) motor cars travelling in similar directions (c) cars turning west into Des Voeux Road from Pedder Street. I can receive this pleasure by travelling obliquely, and as the White Lines cannot even reduce these dangers, where's the use?—Yours, etc.

J. WALKER.

Hongkong, July 28.

THE "HAUNTED" HOUSE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong
Telegraph.]

Sir,—In view of the publicity that has been given in the press to the alleged haunted house in Carnarvon Road, may I, as one who saw some of the tomfoolery that occurred last night, express my opinion of the proceedings?

I was taking a walk, and observed a crowd collected, about half-past nine, steadily growing more dense as others arrived to swell the mob of idlers. There was a great deal of chattering, and most of Kowloon suburbia had apparently come out to obtain a few hours' diversion. I recollected the story of a haunted house, and joined the throng to see what foolishness was afoot.

There were a few "care-devils," it seemed, in the house at the time, and they were creating a disturbance of sorts and indulging in jocular remarks, which made me doubt whether they took the "ghost" seriously. It was all, in fact, an opportunity for some silly indulgence in an evening's diversion.

After a while, two members of the Police Force were observed to enter the place, and make a tour of the premises. Soon after they had left, various onlookers went inside, and there was more disturbance, firing of big crackers, and so forth. It was all very and so forth. It was the ghost, for obviously the ghost exists only in someone's imagination. Far be it from me to dery anyone's innocent amusement after dinner—Hongkong (and Kowloon) is slow enough as it is—but may not this gathering of the clans in Carnarvon Road, with the resultant noise and obstruction of the thoroughfare, amount to an actual nuisance? It certainly must be to residents in the neighbourhood, who desire rest in an already noisy quarter.

As the police are apparently interested in the place, it may not be out of place to suggest that they not only lay the "ghost" by the heels, but also gently indicate to the crowds that there is nothing for them to see, and that they had best "move on." Otherwise, if the popularity of "ghost-hunting" in Kowloon grows apace, I suggest

The Very Idea!

The child of rich parents saw half a dozen ragged infants streaming across the street in front of her car. "Poor little children!" she reflected. "I suppose they've got no nurses—only mothers."

He was a patriotic gent. Ah, yes, he was, clear through. His hair was red, his face was white, And he, himself, was blue.

Mark Twain was called upon to speak at a club, and took for his subject "Honesty." He said that when he was a boy at home he one day saw a cart of melons. He was a boy and tempted; besides, he liked melons.

"I sneaked up to the cart," said Mark, "and stole a melon. I went into the alley to devour it. But—I did not sooner set my teeth into it than I paused; a strange feeling came over me. I came to a quick conclusion. Firmly, I walked up to that cart, replaced that melon and—took a ripe one!"

A woman complained to the Wiltshire magistrate that a neighbour declared that she had been "kicked out of Yorkshire."

Midland solicitor: What is the heating apparatus? Boy witness: A place where people eat.

Woman at Lambeth: I am extremely guilty, sir.

Stratford magistrate to a sergeant gaoler when a grimy-faced prisoner appeared: Do they supply soap in gaol? Gaoler: I could not tell you, sir; I have never been there.

Policeman at West Ham: This man was quarrelling with his wife. Magistrate: Quarrelling with the best friend he has, possibly. Man at North London court: I may have had a drink or two, but I had all my "facilities."

Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Tinker regarding the danger of pillor-riding on motor cycles, Colonel Ashley said it was proposed to deal with this matter in the Traffic Bill.

Commander Kenworthy—Does he not think that there is a great objection in the country to any interference with the liberty of the subject in regard to pillor-riding?

Colonel Ashley—Does the hon. member refer to the number of young ladies who may ride pillion? (Laughter.)

Commander Kenworthy—Is the Minister not aware that this is the only way in which many people of modest means can get out into the country?

Colonel Ashley replied that it was proposed to interfere only in two aspects—(1) to give the Minister power to limit the number of pillion-riders; and (2) the way in which they are to be seated.

A simple-looking lad halted outside a blacksmith's shop and watched the work going on.

The brawny smith suddenly held a piece of red-hot iron under the boy's nose, expecting him to beat a retreat.

"If you'll give me half-a-crown I'll lick it," said the lad.

The smith held out half-a-crown. The youngster took the coin, licked it, and slowly walked away, whistling.

The late Professor Young, of Glasgow University, used to impress upon his students the folly of long explanatory answers when undergoing examination.

On one occasion a student who had taken the Professor's advice to heart was undergoing oral examination. His attention was directed to the skeleton of an ostrich.

"Describe that fully," said the examiner.

The student having carefully observed the specimen from all sides, replied, "It is a skeleton, sir."

"Quite so," said the examiner, "but of what is the skeleton?"

Again the student pondered the problem, and then vouchsafed that it was the skeleton of a bird.

"Of what bird?" said the examiner.

This time, after still more profound consideration, the student replied, "It's the skeleton of an ostrich."

"Quite correct," said the examiner. "Now give me, as briefly as possible, a convincing proof of your statement."

The student, having more than once perambulated round the case, at length answered, "That's what's on the label."

"Law, and not Medicine, is the profession you ought to adopt!" commented the examiner.

that the "Star" Ferry Company provide a special late boat to take home Hongkong visitors, and that occupiers of houses in the vicinity let out their window-seats at, say, 20 cents an hour!—Yours, etc.

V. HUGHES.

Hongkong, July 29, 1927.

INCESSANT NOISES OF KOWLOON.

75 PER CENT. OF THEM ARE PREVENTIBLE.

A RESIDENT'S COMPLAINT.

We have to-day received the following letter for publication:—
 Sir.—As a householder in that part of Kowloon which is mainly devoted to European residence, I would ask permission to give publicity, through the medium of your columns, to the woes of those whose nerves are jangled and strained by incessant noises.

No reasonable being will complain of the sounds of traffic and other ordinary noises, which are the inevitable concomitant of residence in an urban area, but fully seventy-five per cent. of the noises that day and night add their quota to wearing out the nerves of Kowloon residents are preventable. They are largely the outcome of thoughtlessness and lack of consideration for the feelings of others.

Let me mention some of the miscellany of noises which assail our ears and suggest some remedies.

Numbers of yapping dogs are kept. No properly trained dog yaps. The owners should either take the trouble to train their pets or, for the sake of others, should get rid of them.

Countless rats conduct by night their affairs of love and war, to the usual hideous accompaniment. If it is essential to keep these carriers of disease their owners should keep them in their own houses at night and not loose them to be a pest to the neighbourhood.

At all hours of the day the chopping of fire-wood can be heard, and the clang of iron choppers on concrete floors is provocative of homicidal desires. Some folk buy their fire-wood already chopped and it is high time that all followed suit.

If there be any who grudge the few extra cents let them arrange to have the whole day's supply chopped between mid-day and 1 p.m.

It appears to be the common practice for householders to wink at their servants keeping their wives and children in the servants' quarters. Apart from the fact that this leads to overcrowding and to added risk of the importation of infectious disease, the practice leads to a great increase in the amount of noise. The children have piercing voices and use the pavements of the neighbourhood as playgrounds—and they do not play quietly. In what should be one of the quietest residential quarters, the noises from this cause are as bad as one would find in Wanchai.

The law prohibits the intrusion of strangers into servants' quarters without the sanction of the householder, therefore one word from the householder to the No. 1 Boy will suffice to abate the nuisance, and I would suggest that the householder might also caution the Boy against allowing unnecessary noise in the servants' quarters, and warn his servants generally that they should walk quietly through the streets when homeward bound at the end of the day.

The district seems to be the happy hunting ground of hawkers and petty tradesmen, who patrol the roads and passages at the rear of buildings, and disturb the neighbourhood with their cries. The gentry who conduct performances with trained animals and Punch and Judy shows also favour the locality. Surely, this is a matter in which our somewhat supine police might have a say.

The householders might also do something to put a stop to the wearing of wooden clogs.

I would mention finally, the noises made by the military at the Peninsula Hotel. From Reveille onwards we hear bugle calls and the wailing of bagpipes. It is difficult for the mere civilian to say whether these noises are necessary. If they are necessary then I make no complaint, but I would mention, for the consideration of those in authority that it was not found necessary to sound bugles during the conduct of our campaign in Flanders and that it might be possible to dispense with their strains when the troops are concentrated in a single billet in a residential district.

I may be accused of making a fuss about nothing, but I honestly believe that any amelioration of conditions would be of real benefit to the health of the community. In a climate like ours no man can effectively perform the duties of his business unless he can secure an adequate amount of unbroken rest, and this it is impossible to secure under existing conditions.

—Yours, &c.,

SLEEPLESS.

Kowloon, July 28, 1927.

It is advertised that all departments of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., will be closed on Monday, August 1. The Dispensing department will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

NORTH PREPARED.

SUN'S MEN ARE WELL EQUIPPED.

CONCENTRATION AT TSINAN.

Tsinanfu, July 16.
 All day long they march past windows of Tsinanfu's only foreign hotel—boots, boots, boots, boots. The hotel is known to all respectable rich as the place of the singular but not inappropriate name of Niuro-fang, or Beef-Meat Hotel, and with that knowledge once acquired, the traveller can easily find the place. It overlooks the main street in which is situated the western terminus of the Kiao-chi railway, which is emptying thousands of soldiers daily into Tsinanfu from the Weihsien district.

Boots, boots, boots, but they are cloth shoes, pattering lightly, two pairs abreast, on the macadam road or splashing nonchalantly through the puddles. It has been raining all day.

The boots are those of Sun Chuan-fang's army, known better by their hats than their footwear. "Whose troops are these?" I asked a hawker in the street. "These with the hats? They are Marshal Sun's," he replied. "Whose are all these regiments coming into the city?" asked one of its very few foreign residents. "Those with the hats?" he replied. "They are Sun Chuan-fang's." May I, therefore, dwell for a moment on the hats? They are not Boy Scout hats, nor the hats of the American Marines, nor those of the Australians in the great war, nor those of the street-sweepers of the Westminster City Council, but they resemble all these—broad-brimmed, full in the crown, serving impartially as sunshade or as umbrella, and capable of holding three pounds of potatoes.

An Eye For Colour.

They are not all of one shade. Some are grey, some ash-white, some magenta, and other art shades, evidently the output of some Shanghai factory with a delicate taste in colours; and they stamp Sun's forces as the Hatless Army. The men also carry rifles and umbrellas, both of which have their value in the field, but the hats are the real feature. If a war can be won with hats, Sun Chuan-fang will be triumphant. A hat which holds three pounds of potatoes, raw, boiled or roasted, seems to be of more practical utility in the hour of trial than the Three Principles.

The city and environs of Shantung's capital are dominated by Sun Chuan-fang's army. The men seem endless in number; fresh, well-fed, well-equipped and cheerful. They are said by competent observers to be much better than Chang Tsung-chang's men. The Shantung tupan makes no objection to their presence. Far from it. He announces that the united forces of his own and Sun's armies will knock the Nanking regime to pieces and recapture Shanghai. There are some who say that Sun and Chang are watching each other like cat and dog, Chang being apprehensive that Sun will oust him out of Shantung; but there is no sign of it in their conduct.

Both are here, occupying the same headquarters, dining at the same table, entertaining the same friends, and they are evidently on the best of terms at present. Each is necessary to the other, and have they not made good their word? The Southern army has been thrown back, Chen's mutiny has been crushed out, and Shantung is beginning to be itself again.

City Composed.

Certainly Tsinanfu has recovered its composure, since the arrival of the Japanese force and the sudden collapse of the Southern front. Business is as usual, except that the foreign firms, such as Brunner Mond, and the Standard Oil, and China Import and Export Lumber remain closed, their agents having been withdrawn by order of the Consulate after the Nanking affair. There is, however, no anti-foreign animus perceptible to the naked eye. It might be found with a microscope.

Dr. Wheeler of the Shantung Christian University Hospital hangs out alone at the hospital, but there are one or two Americans—I forget whether one or two—in the University, though the institution and its renowned Whitworth Museum have been handed over to the Chinese. When foreigners are mentioned as few, that means western foreigners, for there are many Russians, a few Germans, and about 1,700 of the Japanese colony at Tsinan, men, women, and children. The Japanese community normally numbers 2,000, but about 300 left during the recent alarms. The arrival of the Japanese force of about 1,600 under General Gody has certainly had a steady effect on the whole city, whatever the Chinese politicians may say.

SOLDIERS HELP TO LAY TRAP.

BEER SOLD WITHOUT A LICENSE?

JAPANESE WOMAN CHARGED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, a Japanese woman, residing at No. 18, Praya East, second floor, was charged with selling intoxicants without a license. Acting-Inspector Bloor prosecuted.

The defendant claimed that she was asleep and did not know what the servants might have been doing.

In giving evidence, Inspector Bloor said that at 10.30 last night he went to No. 18, Praya East. Previous to that he had made arrangements with two soldiers to meet him there, and had supplied the soldiers with a \$1 note, the number of which was recorded.

The Inspector went later to the house, to a rear cubicle where he saw the two soldiers, with a bottle of Asahi beer before each. They were sitting at a form which served as a table. The defendant was present, and the Inspector seized the bottles and asked the defendant for the money paid for the drinks. She then produced the note with the recorded number.

At this stage his Worship noticed that the Japanese interpreter was not telling the defendant what the Inspector was saying. The interpreter did not seem to understand the Magistrate, which caused the Magistrate to remark: "I must adjourn this case. What is the good of calling an interpreter like this. It is obviously not fair to the woman if she does not know what is going on."

The case was accordingly adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow. In connexion with this case, the regular court interpreter for Japanese was not obtainable. The man who acted as Japanese interpreter was provided by the No. 2 Police Station. On being asked to read the charge to the defendant, he told the magistrate that he could not read English.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

AN ARBITRATION RUMOUR.

An official of the Company was approached by a Telegraph reporter this morning in connexion with the report that is current that instructions have been received from Home that the Company was to agree to arbitration. The reply received was that the Company knew nothing of the report and that they could not say anything.

The attitude of the Company throughout the strike was explained, it being stated that no information had been given to the Press and that there was no likelihood of a change of that attitude at the present. It was further explained that the Company had issued one statement.

Asked if in the event of a development in the situation a further statement would be issued, we were informed that this had not been decided.

Mr. W. J. Stokes of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, was asked if the report could be confirmed or denied. He said: "It is entirely a rumour. I have heard it myself."

It was a wise step, taken at the right moment. News came yesterday of a decisive victory by Chang Tsung-chang's forces under General Fan Yun-chang at Ichowfu, over a Southern force which attacked the city and was completely repulsed. This greatly cheered Marshal Chang Tsung-chang and goes to show that it is not merely a case of the Shantung troops advancing as the Southerners retreat.

It is already believed by some that it is possible to get through from here to Shanghai. A small party of newspaper correspondents, British and American, left Tsinan yesterday at 7 a.m. by ordinary train for the south, with the aim of pushing through to Shanghai if possible. They took their own provisions and bedding, and will be all right so long as the train makes progress. After that, if they happen to stray into the Southern lines they are liable to be mistaken for Russians and may be dealt with as such; but if the Southern lines have melted away, the adventurous correspondents may get through with nothing worse than a wetting—heavy rain is pouring to-day but may cease before the party takes to the open.

Chang Tsung-chang claimed a week ago that his men had occupied Hsuehchow, and he persists in his statement, but it is not believed accurate. It is at least premature. The Shantung forces do not appear to have crossed their provincial boundary southward.

The region between the Tsinanfu railway line and Ichowfu is full of brigands who attack the Northern troops at every opportunity and occasionally cut off and annihilate small parties, and capture supplies. —Shanghai Times correspondent.

HANGCHOW WOES.

FOREIGN PROPERTY OCCUPIED.

GIRLS' SCHOOL TAKEN OVER.

The prominent thing about Hangchow these days is that it is hot. Ninety-four degrees in the house at 10 p.m. is no joke. The Chinese are sleeping all over the streets and bridges. Wherever a plank can be placed on two benches there you find a sleeper and many down on the stone slabs beside the streets in front of shops. One hardly dares to venture out except in the early morning and evening, writes a correspondent under date July 22.

Apparently conditions in Hangchow are satisfactory with certain prominent exceptions. The communists have been put down and dare not show up, though no doubt they are doing things on the quiet and would be prepared to rise up if occasion occurred.

The talk about "taking over" the Hangchow College and the Laikeland Community Centre seems to have died down. The hospital is running along with more or less satisfaction. There is talk of moving the lepers from their nice home to some out-of-way temple and some say that the government is finding the hospital so expensive that they may close down the leper home entirely. This may be only idle rumour; let us hope so, for it would be a disgrace to the authorities.

Property Occupied.

Proclamations to the contrary notwithstanding, only yesterday the authorities moved into foreign property without the consent directly and in the face of the refusal of the owners. This time it is the Union Girls' School. The Government appointees to open a school for training propagandists went to the Chinese principal of the Girls' School and requested the loan of the buildings until the end of August. The principal referred the request to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed of Chinese and foreign members.

The committee declined to accede to the request as a summer school of some 50 students is going on and repairs were about to begin on some of the buildings. Yesterday the propagandists moved in bags and luggage. They compelled the school to give up to them the entire administration and class room building and themselves move into a dormitory building. Beside the gate is an announcement that a three months' School for training propagandists is established. The request for buildings to the end of August! Rather to the end of October. It remains to be seen whether the mission school can open at all.

Law to Themselves.

No department seems to pay attention to authorities higher than itself. Each unit is a law to itself. This sort of behaviour may yet prove a boomerang. Let us hope that it will. It may help, too, to disillusion some people who are for nationalism at any cost.

Another instance of failure to obey higher authorities is the case of the Y.M.C.A. building. In spite of orders to the contrary it is still fully occupied by the government. People are weary of hearing them say that they are going to evacuate when no movement is made in that direction.

That the government would like to close all mission schools, is plain, but the Commissioner of Education has yielded to the pressure from Nanking and will allow foreigners to serve on Boards of Directors of certain mission institutions. Although yielding this point there are so many other obstacles put in the way that it is doubtful whether such a scheme can carry on even with Chinese principals and a majority of the board members Chinese.

The people are groaning under the burden of taxation forced on them and it may yet wear out their characteristic patience. Many people came to me to know what news is being published in the foreign papers as this they consider reliable. It is hard for them to believe that the foreign papers state frankly their doubts as to the reliability of certain news that appears in their columns.

People both in and out of the church are most friendly towards us and think that our families should return to live.

CANTON OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS.

FEAR THAT NANKING WILL LOSE POWER.

COMMUNISTS ARE ACTIVE.

Canton, July 28.
 After several weeks of hesitation, the new commissioners of Kwangtung Province have decided to assume office early next month. All these gentlemen are appointed by the Nanking Government, which is daily losing power in Canton. They at first hesitated to accept the appointments because General Li Tsai-hsin, the Canton military chief, had not signified his approval.

His objection is to the appointment of General Chen Ho-yuk to be Commissioner of Military Affairs. The present incumbent of that office is Li's right-hand man.

Now General Chen declines the job, and has decided to leave for Nanking to secure another appointment. The other prospective commissioners are busily preparing for the assumption of their official positions.

Doctors May Strike.

Strikes are becoming so popular that even medical men utilize it as a weapon to gain their ends. The police arrested a foreign-trained doctor for having committed an alleged outrage on a woman patient. The prisoner's wife, also a doctor, has presented her grievance to the Association of Physicians. These learned men are of opinion that the charge against their imprisoned colleague is impossible, and a meeting has been called with a view to requesting the police to set the defendant free.

However, the women's branch of the Kuomintang has also taken action, and asked the police to prohibit this meeting. It was eventually convened, and the doctors' demand is set free they will go on strike. A speedy investigation of the case is also demanded.

Politics and Geology.

Mr. Chu Chia-hua, who was appointed to be Commissioner of Education, has refused to accept that post, as he prefers to take up duties as vice-president of Chung Shan University.

Mr. Chu is a student of geology and cares little for political and social sciences. While acting as Commissioner of Civil Affairs, he subjected himself to much ridicule by ordering women not to wear certain forms of dress.

Postponed once on account of storm and rain, the celebration of the first anniversary of the Northern Expedition is to be held to-day in the East Parade Ground. High military and civil officials will attend this function. More than 50,000 people are to participate in this celebration.

Communism Rife.

An agent of M. Borodin was arrested near the Canton-Kowloon Railway Station. He is charged with holding a conspiracy meeting with other Communists at the foot of Kwun Yam Mountain. Communists are very active spreading seditious propaganda in public places, such as restaurants and parks. They stir up the crews on passenger junks, to rise up against the Government.

The police are on the look-out for these agents, travelling up and down the river.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 12 of this issue.

- 1.—What was the pen-name of Samuel Clemens?
- 2.—What are the scenes depicted on the bronze relief at the base of the Nelson monument?
- 3.—What did the Romans call Wales?
- 4.—What relation were Sobrab and Eustine to each other?
- 5.—What were the Houghkings?
- 6.—What famous person was recently admitted a member of the Order that has as its motto "Qui seipsum parat"?
- 7.—What is a rutmeg?
- 8.—Who were the Three Graces?
- 9.—To what magazine was the series of papers known as "The Book of Snobs" contributed?
- 10.—How big is an anchovy?
- 11.—What is the ceremony of marking river-swans called?
- 12.—Where is the Rubicon?
- 13.—Who was Stentor?
- 14.—What is the longest tunnel in England?
- 15.—How many joints are there in the neck of a giraffe?

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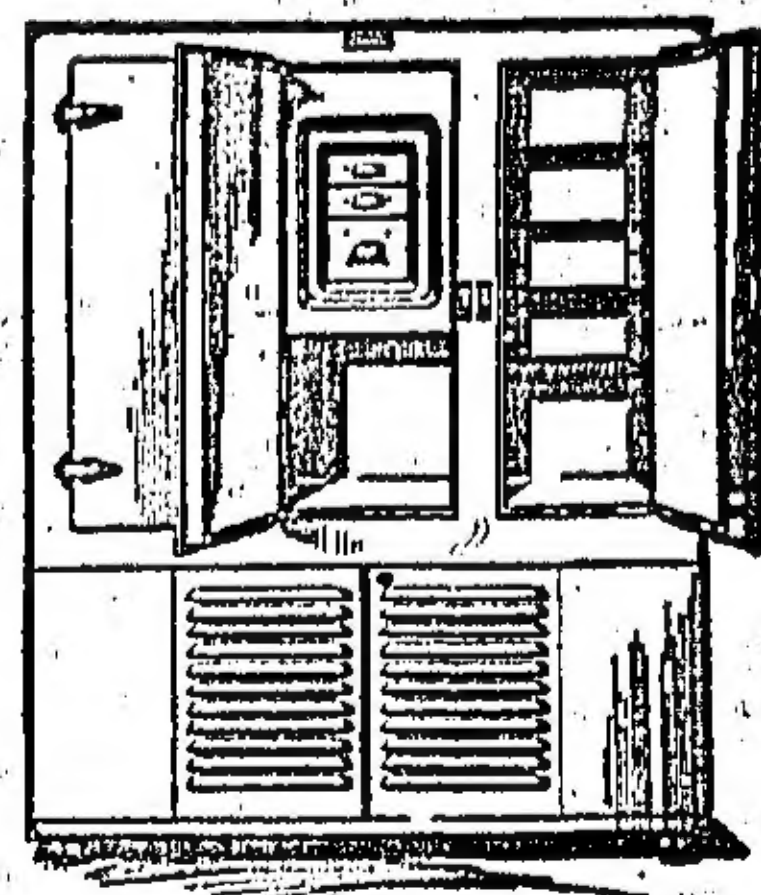


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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

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Aug. 10	Seattle	Alaska	Sept. 6	Plank-C'burg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-S'ampton Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Beringia	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'ampton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Humboldt	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquatoria	Oct. 5	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Lovachan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 28	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Lovachan	Nov. 2	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Aquatoria	Nov. 12	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquatoria	Nov. 16	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 22

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PRESIDENT PIERCE... Wednesday, August 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 3th

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PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.

THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK ... August 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Aug. 8th, 8.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 p.m.

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TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yokohama	Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Yokohama & Kobe	Kumsang Wed. 3rd Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang	Wed. 3rd Aug at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yuenang Wed. 3rd Aug at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang Fri. 5th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang Satur. 6th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishang	Sun. 7th Aug at 10 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Yokohama	Kumsang Wed. 10th Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang	Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang Wed. 10th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Pookshang	Wed. 17th Aug at 10 a.m.
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BRIBERY CHARGE.

OPERATIONS OF A LARGE SYNDICATE.

A story of how a Chinese, a member of a very large syndicate in Macau, set about to bribe the police in Hongkong so that he could carry on his work of selling Po Pui tickets in this Colony was told by a Chinese detective to Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday afternoon.

Two men, defended by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, appeared as defendants on a charge of bribing the police. Sub-inspector Lane prosecuted. From the story told by the On, the detective in question, the syndicate knew of this detective's ability in bringing to justice those connected with the smuggling and distribution of these tickets in the Colony. They therefore set about to stop his activities and approached a man who knew the detective in order to try and bribe him. The man whom the syndicate selected was the first defendant.

About a year ago the first defendant had made the acquaintance of the detective and one day he made an appointment with him at the Sik Yuen Restaurant in Des Voeux Road Central. The detective kept the appointment and a third man was also present. The first defendant then suggested that a sum of \$400 be paid over by the syndicate to the detective's informer on condition that the latter should leave the Colony. It was further suggested by the first defendant that the detective himself should be paid a sum of \$270 and a monthly allowance of \$45 if he would keep his eyes closed to the doings of the syndicate.

The third man in the party, who is the second defendant in the case, then produced \$100 as part payment towards the informer's \$400.

Several letters were sent by the syndicate, represented by the defendants, asking the detective to make appointments in various places, and at one of these appointments a further sum of \$800 was paid after which the detective was asked to get rid of his informer.

Meanwhile the detective communicated all that had been going on to Sub-inspector Lane, who kept a careful record of everything and instructed the detective as to what steps he should take.

A letter written to the detective asking him to keep an appointment at the Lok To To eating house in Des Voeux Road Central on July 14 was shown to Sub-inspector Lane and a trap was laid by the police. The detective kept the appointment and \$270 was given to him by the second defendant. At a given signal Sub-inspector Lane entered the eating house and arrested the two men. A search of the detective revealed \$270 in notes on his person.

The case was adjourned until Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

BLAKE PIER REOPENED.

REPAIRS NOW COMPLETED AND SERVICE RESUMED.

According to a Notice to Mariners (No. 42) issued by the local authorities under yesterday's date, Blake Pier is now re-opened to public traffic. The official announcement is as follows:—With reference to Notice No. 361 published in the Government Gazette of December 10, 1926, the repairs to Blake Pier have now been completed and the pier was re-opened to the public on July 22.

DONATIONS TO CHARITY.

WILL OF THE LATE MRS. J. W. STEPHENS.

Mrs. J. Williams Stephens, late of No. 5 Peak Road, who died at the Peak Hospital on July 1 this year, left estate in Hongkong valued at \$111,200. In her will she makes many bequests of a charitable nature, and to servants.

Mrs. Stephens was the widow of the late Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, a well known solicitor in Hongkong, who died on April 28, 1923, leaving an estate worth nearly \$6,000,000. She expresses a desire in her will that her body should be cremated and her ashes scattered to the winds.

Probate has been granted to Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. F. G. Vaux, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, with power of making a like grant to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Mrs. Stephens bequeaths her pearl necklaces upon trust to be divided in equal shares between Margaret Walker, Gladys Stephens and Sarah Elizabeth Ellis, and in addition directs that the first shall receive the sum of \$500, and the last named \$200.

Bequests to servants and employees who were in her employ at the time of her death include \$5,000 to the principal servant, \$2,000 to the No. 1 boy and a similar sum to the ayah. To the cook \$700. To two other servants and two gardeners, \$500, each.

Donations to Charity.

Following are charitable bequests.—St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind \$500; Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital \$500; Maternity Hospital, near Manchester Square, London, £100; Foundling Hospital, London £100; Pearson's Fresh Air Fund, 8 Henrietta Street, London, W. C. £100; Dr. Barnardo's Homes £100.

Kowloon City Home for the Blind \$1,000; Church Body \$1,000, to be employed in the repairing or building fund of St. John's Cathedral; Little Sisters of the Poor \$1,000.

One half of the residuary estate Mrs. Stephens bequeaths to Mrs. Kate Mumby, or in the event of her earlier death to her child or children on their attaining their majority. One quarter she allots to Mr. Frank Mumby with similar alternative, and the remaining quarter she directs shall be divided equally amongst the Alice Memorial Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, the Nethersole Hospital and the Ho Mu Ling Hospital.

BASEBALL.

GAMES FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

There will be a baseball game on Monday, at Happy Valley, the U.S. Helena nine playing the All Hongkong at four in the afternoon.

S. Hachiuma, of the managing committee of the All Hongkong team, has announced the following as the line-up for the day:—S. L. Lee, S. S. Lee Zafra, Leonard, S. Hachiuma, Gozano, Alves, Kusano, Rocha, Cockey, Y. Hachiuma, Murata, and Shim.

On Saturday, the Hongkong Baseball Club will play the Filipinos and on Sunday, according to Dick Shim, the "Tigers" will play the Japanese as arranged.

IMPERSONATION.

ATTEMPT TO DEMAND MONEY FAILS.

A Chinese named Tang Koo was charged before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon with demanding the sum of \$500 by menaces from Chiu Shiu-kee, a merchant and shopowner doing business at various addresses in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Mr. A. E. Hall defended and the prosecution was in the hands of Acting Inspector C. P. Fallon. Mr. D. McCallum watched the case on behalf of "an interested party."

In outlining the case Inspector Fallon said: "The complainant in this case resides at 63 Praya East. He has a shop in Jordan Road called Man Kee and one in Canton Road. It is alleged that the defendant and two others went to Man Kee in Jordan Road and asked for the master. The master happening to be in Hongkong at the time one of the foks telephoned for him and told him that three men wanted to see him. The master came over to Kowloon at 1 o'clock and met the defendant and the other two men. The defendant is alleged to have said, 'What about yesterday, if you don't give me \$500 you will not be allowed to carry on business here.' As soon as that was said the complainant struck the defendant and one of the other two visitors, who said he was a detective, intervened. After that the defendant went away. Information given to the police by the complainant led to the man's arrest."

The complainant in the witness box said that he first saw the defendant on June 24 when he claimed to be a detective and a brother of another well-known detective. He demanded \$500 from the complainant and said that the complainant had "illicit goods" in his possession. The complainant offered to go to the Police station to settle the matter but the defendant said he would call the next day.

The witness corroborated what the Inspector said about the meeting in the house in Jordan Road the next day. Witness added that before striking the defendant he denounced him as an impostor. He instructed his foks to call in the police, hearing which, one of the defendant's companions apologized for what they had done.

The evidence of two other shop foks was of a similar nature. Mr. Hall submitted to his Worship that he had no case to answer as the complainant was not threatened at all. The fact that the complainant assaulted the defendant showed that there could not have been any "demand by menace" and he asked his Worship to find that his client had no case to answer.

Major Willson pointed out that there must have been a threat otherwise the complainant would not have offered to go to the Police Station.

The case was adjourned until 12.15 to-morrow when the defence will be opened.

Residents in the Royal Borough of Kensington, W., are mourning the disappearance of a row of huge elm trees which stood just inside the grounds of Holland House, beside the Kensington Road. The trees, which were of great age, have been cut down as a preliminary to building a block of flats on the site, and a remarkably beautiful street view has been spoiled.



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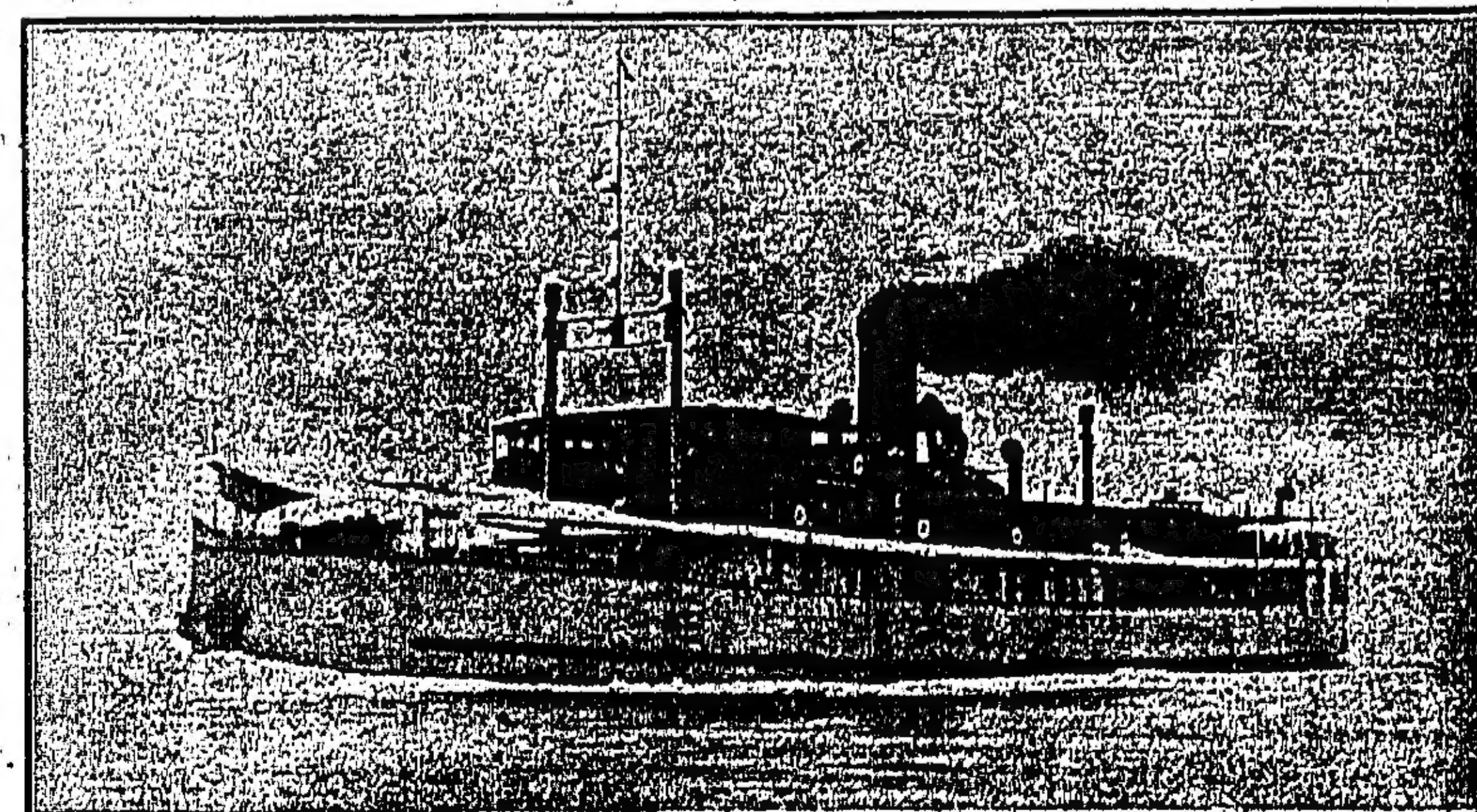
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TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko

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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILS HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT
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CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
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TAIPING	6th September	13th September
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CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
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TAIPING	8th November	15th November
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For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Tel. C. 36.

TROOP CONCERT.

J-PANS MAKE GREAT HIT IN KOWLOON.

Miss V. Capell and her J-Pans

(in spite of the depleted ranks

owing to illness) paid a visit to

the Cameronian Camp at the Rope

Factory at Kowloon and were

given a vociferous reception.

Each item was loudly applauded

and many encores could have been

given, but owing to the restricted

hours, these had to be curtailed.

Miss Capell, who appeared in

many of the items on the pro-

gramme was in each case accorded

a great reception.

The J-Pans have a new member

in their troupe—Miss C. Xavier,

who in her song "Are you Sorry"

very soon won the favour of the

troops.

Great amusement was caused by

the "Three Little Maids" in their

song and they had to repeat it

before the troops were satisfied.

The Mascot—Miss Glendinning,

once again shone in her dances—

more especially in her Highland

dance.

Mr. Glover was in great form and

sung some old favourites.

Quite a lot of amusement was

noticed amongst the troops when

the "Three-must-get-there's" ap-

peared on the stage. Shrieks of

laughter could be heard all over

the hut.

The J-Pans are to appear again

at the same Camp on Tuesday

next as many of the troops were

unable to get into the hut.

HEAVY BAIL.

MAGISTRATE GRANTS C.S.P.'s APPLICATION.

The Chinese who was refused

bail by the Magistrate on Tuesday

last when he was brought before

Mr. R. E. Lindsell to answer a

charge of manslaughter, which

was alleged to have been com-

mitted on July 1, 1925, was again

before Mr. Lindsell yesterday af-

ternoon, when the Hon. Captain

Superintendent of Police, on be-

half of the defendant's relatives,

applied for bail.

Bail was refused on Tuesday

last because in 1925 the defendant

jumped bail of no less than \$5,000.

In making the application the

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said: "I

have seen the defendant and also

others connected with him, and

in a substantial amount I am not

prepared to object to bail being

granted. I may say that I think

the defendant will not jump his

bail again. He has personally

given me an undertaking that he

will appear for his trial, and I

can accept that."

Mr. Lindsell enquired what

amount could be raised and was

informed that \$3,000 in cash and

\$3,000 in securities could be fur-

nished. Bail was accordingly

granted for that amount, and the

defendant was told to appear

again on August 2 at 10 a.m.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

No. 297 Hongkong Volunteer Defence

Corps

Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Bird,

D. S. O.

Administrative Commandant.

Hongkong, Friday, 29th July, 1927.

1. Parades.

No parades will be held at Volun-

teer Headquarters during the month

of August, 1927. All arms are re-

quired for the annual overhaul.

2. Mounted Infantry Company.

Parade at Stables at 5.30 p.m. on

Tuesday, 2nd August. Dress:

Muff.

3. Armoured Car Company.

See Order No. 1. of to-day's date.

4. Portuguese Company.

Friday 29th July, 1927. All mem-

bers who have not passed Tests 1 to

4, parade at Volunteer Headquarters

at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Muff.

5. Orders for Stores and Repairs.

The attention of all concerned is

drawn to the fact that no member of

the Corps is entitled to give orders

to any firm or shop, for goods or re-

pairs, connected with the Corps, or

otherwise, unless such an order is

signed by the Adjutant. If this pro-

cedure is not adopted the individual

gives the order at his own liability

and there can be no guarantee that

the expenditure will be met out of

Corps funds.

6. Arms.

Many members of the Corps are at

present keeping their rifles and bay-

onets in their own possession. This

practice is contrary to Regulations.

Members are reminded that all

rifles when not in use must be kept

at Corps or Platoon Headquarters.

Those members of the Corps now

in possession of rifles and bayonets

must return them immediately.

7. Promotions and Appointments.

The following promotions and ap-

pointments take effect from 28th July,

1927.

Armoured Car Company.

No. 138 Corp'l. W. H. C. Robson,

to be Sergeant.

No. 433 L/Cpl. R. W. Lee, to be

Lance Sergeant.

No. 847 Pte. C. R. Wilson, to be

Lance Corporal.

No. 1235 Pte. J. R. Shaw, to be

Lance Corporal.

8. Transfer.

No. 830 Gunner H. R. Remington,

Artillery Company is permitted to

transfer to the Reserve Company, as

from 21. 7. 27.

9. Leave.

No. 245 C.Q.M.S. E. G. Stewart,

Infantry Company is granted leave of

absence from the Corps, from 28.7.27

to 8.8.27.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, MAJOR,

ADJUTANT, H. K. V. D. CORPS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"TOYOHASHI MARU."

having arrived from the above ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-

formed that their Goods are being

landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company's Godowns at Kow-

loon, whence delivery may be obtain-

ed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd

August, 1927, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees and the Co's representa-

tives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at

2.30 p.m. within the free storage

period.

All claims must be presented

within ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL: PEAK HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL: PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

HOTELS.
LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Pekin.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms,
newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and
Cold Water, also Telephone. All Trams pass in front of
Hotel. Most Moderate Rates in the Colony.
Hotel launch meets all steamers.
Dining Room and Lounge now open to the Public.

PROF. C. THERESSES
and
MISS MARGUERITE SENOUR

will give Exhibition Dances every
TUESDAY & FRIDAY
5 to 6.30 p.m.

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Telephone C.373.

J. H. WITCHELL,

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Comfort, Convenience and Distinction.

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UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT.

KOWLOON HOTEL

PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON

Modern Toilet System.

Elevator and Telephones to each floor.

Smoking Room and Saloon Bar. First Class Billiard Table
Recently renovated throughout.

Manager's Personal Attention

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PALACE HOTEL.

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Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

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Cables:—
"EUROPE"
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HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

STAR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday August 6th, at 9.30 p.m.

CHARLES CHAMIER

Presents

THE NEW
OUR CABARET

in

a series of intimate Revues.

LONDON ARTISTES

10 MURIES VARNA
RITA VIVIANNE
"JO" WRENN
DELIA VIVIANNE
JOAN NORMAN

10 CHARLES MASON
FRED COLLIER
BILLY BRAY
KENNETH RAYNER
CHARLES CHAMIER

in the

The LITTLE revue with the BIG reputation
Booking now open at Moutries.
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

MAGISTRACY ASSAULT.

DISCHARGED HAWKER'S
ALLEGATIONS.

A Chinese hawker, who was discharged with a caution by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning, later returned to Court and complained that he was assaulted by the detective who had arrested him. He exhibited a slightly torn jacket as evidence of the rough handling he had been subjected to.

When called and questioned, the detective informed the Magistrate that the man's sister who was with the pair, insisted on having the bail money returned immediately. She raised her voice to such a high tone that, in order to silence her he pushed her towards the stairs and ordered her to leave the premises, remarking that it was necessary for the defendant to sign the bail book first.

It was stated the assault took place in the sheriff's office, and that official, on being called, said that he was busy when the parties first entered but he had seen no actual assault.

Remarking that although the detective had used a certain amount of force there was insufficient evidence to warrant a charge of assault being preferred against him, the Magistrate dismissed the affair.

SHANGHAI FEARS
FIGHTING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Lieutenant of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. A small amount of General Fan Sheng-sang's mercenary soldiers who recently arrived from Kwangsi have also been ordered to the front.

Owing to the strict censorship, what is going on near the Hunan-Kwangtung border is not exactly known. The situation is believed to be tense, as judged by the number of troops leaving.

Mr. Tai Kwai-to has returned from Nanking nominally to re-assume the presidency of Chun Shun University, but it is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has sent him back to watch the movements of General Li Tsai-hsin, who has sent all the non-Cantonese troops to the front, while his own soldiers are stationed in Canton and neighbouring districts.

General Li Fu-lin's Sixteenth Division has been re-called from the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, and is returning to headquarters in Honan. A rumour is current to the effect that both Generals Li Tsai-hsin and Li Fu-lin, being Cantonese, will drive out all the non-Cantonese troops from the province.

CHIANG REINFORCED.

1,000 Troops from Canton.

Shanghai, July 25.

One thousand Chinese troops from Canton arrived in Shanghai by the Japanese steamer Nushan Maru on Saturday afternoon. They are believed to be reinforcements for General Chiang Kai-shek's Yangtze forces brought here at the urgent request of the Cantonese Commander-in-Chief in preparation for the struggle which is generally felt to be pending in the vicinity of Kiangling. While he professed no sympathy with the objects which the Soviet claimed as the purpose of its policy, and he detested its methods, he knew there was no surer way of strengthening that Government and rallying the Russian people behind it, than to take any action, or give countenance to any action, which seemed to the Russian people to threaten their national unity.—British Wireless.

The Nushan Maru came upstream without incident and was berthed yesterday at the Tung Ka Doo wharf, Pootung. The troops remained on board throughout the day under circumstances which are believed to be anything but reassuring from the point of view of the health of Shanghai if the reports which were current yesterday, but which could not be confirmed at a late hour last night, are correct.

These reports had it that sickness had broken out on board the Nushan Maru among the troops and that a number of the men had died. The exact nature of the sickness, in the absence of a medical diagnosis, is better left unguessed. It was also reported on fairly reliable authority that a number of bodies of those soldiers who had succumbed to their illness had been dumped overboard into the harbour. One body was picked up by the River Police yesterday but whether it was that of a soldier or not could not be proved as it bore no uniform. It was delivered to the Native City. If any others were thrown overboard they were unaccounted for up to a late hour last night.

The Nushan Maru left port last night, its destination believed to be Nanking.

SNATCHER CAUGHT.

THE CATCHER HIGHLY
COMMENDED.

A snatcher was sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning to two months' hard labour and twenty strokes, on being convicted of snatching a gold-mounted rattan bangle off the wrist of a small Chinese girl in Queen's Road West near Sutherland Street.

The man's arrest was effected by a shop fook who happened to hear the girl's cry and who gave chase and seized the man.

Mr. Lindsell sent for the fook and addressed him thus: "You, I understand, chased and arrested this man. Your action is to be very highly commended. It is a very good thing and a very excellent example for the public. You have done well."

TRAMWAYS "DIVI."

INTERIM OF 60 CENTS.

A notification to-day intimates that an interim dividend of sixty cents per share, payable on August 23rd, has been declared by the Hongkong Tramways, Limited.

The local weather forecast till noon to-morrow is:—"South-west or variable winds, moderate; fair to showery."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN
POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Government would be ready to negotiate new treaties whenever they could find a Government which could speak, and discharge its obligations, in the name of China.

Policy Towards Russia.

In regard to Russia, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared, "We had no intention, and we have no intention, of pushing our difference any further."

The British Government would discuss any conditions that might be put forward by the Soviet Government for a resumption of diplomatic relations, but there must be such a change of mind on the part of the Soviet Government to enable us to believe that, if we admitted a Soviet Russia, it would conform to ordinary diplomatic and international usages.

Sir Austen Chamberlain also dealt with certain articles which had appeared in the French journal *Humanite*, attributing to Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador in Paris, communications with the Ukraine rebels, and alleging that Lord Crewe had professed British assistance in overthrowing Bolshevik rule in the Ukraine.

Sir Austen Chamberlain declared there was not a word of truth in the allegations whether they concerned Lord Crewe or any member of the staff of the Paris Embassy, or any member of the Government or circle of Government.

He characterised the statements of the *Humanite* as silly themselves, and dangerous.

While he professed no sympathy with the objects which the Soviet claimed as the purpose of its policy, and he detested its methods, he knew there was no surer way of strengthening that Government and rallying the Russian people behind it, than to take any action, or give countenance to any action, which seemed to the Russian people to threaten their national unity.—British Wireless.

KEEPER BITTEN BY
A VIPER.A NARROW ESCAPE FROM
DEATH.

One of the London Zoo vipers evaded removal to the new reptile house by hiding in a crevice among the rocks of the now disused snake hill.

Finding it basking in the sun, Cyril Harwood, an assistant-keeper, attempted to capture it, but the viper bit him on the forefinger of the left hand.

He took little notice of the bite at the time, but later he was found in a state of collapse by another keeper with his hand swollen to twice its normal size. He was given an injection and sent to University College Hospital.

"Fortunately Harwood was in splendid physical condition," a Zoo official told a *Daily Chronicle* representative; "if he had been run down the bite might have proved fatal."

Harwood (who has now been discharged from hospital) was recently mauled by a tiger.

BAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME FOR KOWLOON
DOCK.

The following is the programme to be given at the band concert at Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach on Sunday, by the full military band of the 1st. Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment. (By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Officers):—

March Symphonic Op. 18
Overture "Rosarhunde"
Waltz "The Blue Danube"
Suite Four Indian Love Lyrics
Two Popular Numbers

1. "Hello Bluebird"
2. "My Cutie's Doo"
Naval Patrol Britain's First Line
Selection "Sunny"
Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman"

Selection "Princess Charming"
Regimental March "Braganza"
God Save the King.
Conductor, Band Sergt. E. Manloy,

NAVAL DEADLOCK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

equalise the British Empire and the United States in this class, all other cruisers to be divided into two classes, namely, 10,000 tonners in which the British Empire and the United States would each be limited to twelve, and Japan to eight, and the contemplated class already mentioned.

The maximum displacement of flotilla leaders would be 1,850 tons, and of destroyers 1,500 tons, with a maximum armament of 5-inch guns. Of the total destroyer class of tonnage, it was further proposed, 100 per cent. might be used vessels not exceeding 1,500 tons, but not over 16 per cent. of the total for flotilla leaders.

Submarines were to be divided into two classes, one between 1,000 and 1,800 tons and the other up to a maximum of 600 tons, their guns not to exceed 5-inches.

The maximum submarine tonnage proposed was, for the British Empire and the United States, 90,000, and for Japan 50,000, of which class A is limited to two-thirds of the total.

Except for the restrictions mentioned, the total tonnage could be allocated as each Power thought best for incorporation in a treaty, operating until 1936.—*Reuter*.

Optimism in Japan.

Tokyo, July 29.

The Navy Minister, speaking to the Press, stated that no solution at Geneva could be obtained unless the total cruiser tonnage was fixed. He believed, however, that a satisfactory solution would eventually be obtained.—*Reuter*.

No Surprise in London.

Later.

The optimism of Sir Austen Chamberlain's guarded statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday was discounted by the unfavourable reception of his speech in Washington and hence the Anglo-American disagreement has not caused any surprise in London, notwithstanding the fact that much store was set on Mr. Gibson's hint regarding amenability to an agreement provided Britain and Japan agreed.

In this connexion it is noteworthy that the latest British proposals follow in broad lines the earlier Anglo-Japanese compromise. This is unfortunate, but in nowise tragic. There is no intention of Britain to build more ships than are essential and, even if there is no limitation treaty, there will still be limitation actually.—*Reuter*.

"Objectionable" Proposal.

Geneva, July 28.

The American delegation declines to comment on the British proposals which will probably be referred to Washington.

Nevertheless, the proposal limiting the number of 10,000 ton cruisers to 12 and the restrictions respecting total tonnage to be allocated as each Power thinks best is particularly objectionable to the Americans, while the Japanese, though pessimistic, still hope that the Americans will become more accommodating.—*Reuter*.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. Mark Twain. 2. The Battle of the Nile: the Bombardment of Copenhagen; the Battle of St. Vincent; the Death of Nelson. 3. Cambridge. 4. Father and son. 5. A race of civilised horses in "Guilford's Travels," by Dean Swift. 6. The Prince of Wales, admitted to the Order of St. Patrick. 7. The kernel of the stone of a fruit that grows in Madagascar, Brazil, the Moluccas, and the West Indies. 8. Bonhomie, Asie, and Thalia. 9. "Punch," contributed by Thackeray. 10. Between four and six inches long. 11. Swan-apping or swan-dipping. 12. In Central Italy. It was the boundary river between the Roman Republic and Cisalpine Gaul. 13. A herald of the Greeks in the Trojan War, whose voice was said to be as loud as that of fifty other men. 14. The Severn Tunnel; 4½ miles. 15. Seven, as in that of a man.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Starting promptly at
2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20.



If you liked "Way
Down East" & "Sally
of the Sawdust" you
will thoroughly enjoy
"That Royle Girl."

WITH
CAROL DEMPSTER
W.C. FIELDS
JAMES KIRKWOOD
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DIRECTED BY
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D.W. GRIFFITH'S
"That Royle Girl"

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5.15 and 9.20 ONLY

THOMAS MEIGHAN

in

THE ALASKAN

James Oliver Curwood's Famous Story.

STAR

CONTINUOUS from 2.30

THE STREET OF FORGOTTEN
MEN

A Romance of New York's Underworld.

5th PROMENADE CONCERT

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency the
Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K. C. M. G.)

BY THE BAND OF THE

1ST. BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS

(By kind permission of Lt. Col. E.B. Ferrers,
D.S.O. and Officers)

Conductor: Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M.

with

ASTROFF

in

ORIENTAL & ECCENTRIC

DANCES.

BRILLIANT PARISIAN COSTUMES.

LEE GARDENS

SATURDAY, JULY 30th.

at 9 p.m.

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